

Third World Hunger: Dumping Food on Poor Is No Solution

Sir Henry Plumb of Britain, a farming expert and president of the European Parliament, will be in the chair when more than 300 delegates and observers from the United States, Western Europe and the developing countries meet in Brussels April 6-8 for a World Food Conference, the first since 1974. He spoke in a telephone interview with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. The West is drowning in food surpluses while millions go hungry in the Third World. Is there no way that overproduction in one part of the world can be the solution to famine in another part?

A. A lot of the overproduction in the developed world is sent to the developing countries, and that is seen by many people to be the salvation of the Third World. In fact, it is quite the opposite. The dumping of food into developing countries may help in the very short term but certainly in the longer term it sets them back.

Q. Will the conference be looking at the link between surpluses and famine?

A. Yes. And first on the agenda is an item that might bring shock and horror to a number of Europeans and Americans — how to bring down agricultural support in the West. This is in response to the American announcement that over a 10-year period they will eliminate farm subsidies.

Q. Whose idea is the conference?
A. The initiative came from the European Par-

liament. Bob Geldof came to Strasbourg when the world was concerned about the drought in Ethiopia. He said "is that it? Is that as far as politicians are going to go?" I said no. The parliament would respond.

Q. Yet, the Ethiopians are starving again.
A. The reason is yet another drought in Ethiopia coupled with a major problem of distribution. But

MONDAY Q&A

food aid is really not the answer. It's a short-term solution to help in times of drought, floods or devastation. What is really needed is the kind of aid that helps people help themselves.

Q. Who will be coming to the conference?
A. Representatives from international organizations, governments, churches, UN agencies, the developing countries, professors and economists.

Q. It sounds pretty high powered. But some people say Third World farmers get too much advice from Western experts. Are you bringing anyone from the grass roots to put their view?

A. Very much so. We shall bring people who are directly involved in Africa, who see the effect that dumping food has on their business and ability to grow food for themselves. We shall give them every opportunity and facility to put their view. The conference is the first of its kind in that it will bring together a combination of politicians, heads of organizations and people who are on the receiving

end of development or the lack of it, as that may be.

Q. The last world food conference in 1974 was completely inter-governmental. Did anything memorable come out of it?

A. Very little. I'm not blaming anyone, but I think we can learn from the many mistakes since then. Since 1974, the emphasis has been on food aid. It now must be on direct income aid, that allows for real development by the people themselves under the guidance of those who know how they can best use the aid to cultivate and grow food for themselves, which they can do if they have the know-how, the facilities and the tools.

Q. What will happen to the conclusions of the conference?

A. They will go directly to GATT [the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade], which has unanimously placed food on its agenda, and also directly to all the governments concerned.

Q. Why is GATT so important?
A. A major problem is how we can manage the market. The food stockpile in America is five times bigger than it is in the EC, and in that situation we have to get a meeting of minds to avoid trade wars between the developed countries, while recognizing that countries like India, China, Zimbabwe and 14 other African nations are now food exporters where they were importers before.

Q. The United States and the EC between them

control 60 percent of the world's food trade, what ought they be doing to restore balance?

A. We have to define policies that will not put everyone out of business in rural areas. We must find alternative uses for land. We must try to match supply and demand to avoid dumping in Third World countries and then give them all the support we can to grow for themselves. So we shall be asking how we can bring down farm support levels, and what effect this will have on individual farmers. It may well be there are many alternatives that have not been looked at properly, without going on for ever and a day producing more and more food.

Q. Can the American proposal to abolish farm subsidies be accomplished?

A. It cannot be achieved over a 10-year period, in my view, but I don't think that matters. What does matter to farmers is that there are long-term goals so that they know which way they are going. If you reduce price support, the tendency is to increase production in order to maintain income. I believe we should manage the market through various forms of government intervention. The Americans believe more in free trade. So it's a question of getting our act together between the free trade approach and the fair trade approach.

Q. There seems to be little coordination, however, between the United States and the EC.

A. Which is exactly why we need a conference. I would be stary-eyed if I said it will solve the problems, but at least it will air them. I hope it will come up with some sensible ideas.

Panama Military Must Topple Noriega, U.S. Latin Aide Says

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams said Sunday that it is up to the Panamanian military to force General Manuel Antonio Noriega to leave his country.

"Ultimately, I think it's going to have to be the guard itself that gets rid of him," Mr. Abrams said, referring to Panama's military leader. Mr. Abrams, the State Department official in charge of Central and Latin American policy, acknowledged in a television interview that he was surprised that General Noriega had remained in power despite U.S. opposition. "I guessed wrong," Mr. Abrams said. "I thought he'd be gone by now. I think he's clinging at this point by his fingertips."

He also expressed hope that the general would be gone in "a matter of days."

General Noriega has been indicted in the United States on drug trafficking charges. The Reagan administration has demanded that he step down and go into exile.

The U.S. government has used economic pressure to force that step and has expressed support for the citizen's campaign to remove the general. The United States has embargoed the transfer to Panama of certain funds held in the United States.

Mr. Abrams, who called Panama "completely broke," noted that its government has been unable to meet the military payroll. Asked about any possible threat to U.S. citizens in the country, Mr. Abrams said the United States intends to protect the 50,000 military people and civilians there.

"If there is a threat from General Noriega, it won't last long," he said. Mr. Abrams was asked whether the United States would use force to protect its interests in Panama. "We have an obligation to pro-

tect Americans in Panama, the bases, and a treaty right and obligation to protect the canal and we will do it," he said.

Docks and Mills Seized

David E. Pitt of The New York Times reported earlier from Panama City: Panama's government, combining military muscle and threats of legal action, has moved swiftly during the weekend to try to force an end to the economic paralysis that has gripped Panama for weeks.

Troops were dispatched over the weekend to occupy the Balboa docks, at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, which were idled by a strike nearly two weeks ago. It also took control of the flour industry, promising to sell the flour supplies to Panamanians, and warned banks, stores and other businesses that they would face sanctions if they did not reopen.

The moves led to emergency meetings among bankers and among members of the National Civic Crusade, a coalition of more than 200 business and municipal groups who vowed six days ago to close their doors until General Noriega stepped aside.

Shortly after noon Saturday, four truckloads of riot troops arrived at the Harina de Panama, one of the two principal flour mills in the country, and took control of a large quantity of flour. Reporters saw 30 to 40 people taken away in police vans.

A short time later, soldiers raided a nearby mill operated and principally owned by General Mills of the United States. The troops seized an additional quantity of flour and detained an undetermined number of mill workers.

On Friday, both mills, which are on the northern outskirts of the capital, had pledged to donate flour to Caritas, a Catholic relief organization that has been distrib-

uting food to the needy in areas outside the capital.

In another step, the government warned the owners of supermarkets, restaurants and other food businesses that they faced the loss of their operating licenses if they did not reopen. The minister of health, Francisco Sánchez Cárdenas, said the long-term storage of food posed a health threat whose seriousness would have to be gauged by inspectors.

The actions came as a team of officials from the International Red Cross arrived in Panama to begin an assessment of the food situation. The shutting of supermarkets and the lack of cash have raised fears of widespread hunger. Although many middle-class families stocked up on food in anticipation of the strike, church relief workers said the food situation was deteriorating in poorer areas.

Shortly after midnight Friday, truckloads of troops occupied the Balboa docks. Looseshoremen at the docks walked off their jobs March 14 rather than accept a government offer to cash a small portion of their bimonthly paychecks.

It was not clear whether the military would begin using soldiers to work the docks. The 850-member Balboa dockers' union, among the most militant of the public workers groups, has said its members would stay off the job until paychecks are cashed in full.

The 12-day shutdown of Port Cristóbal, in Colón, the second-largest city, has strangled commerce at the city's free zone, which handled more than \$4 billion in goods last year.

The Balboa docks are less involved in cargo handling. Workers are principally responsible for the maintenance of ships in transit through the canal.

President General Solís Palma, a civilian installed by General Noriega last month after the elected



A mother in Panama City collecting her daily ration of four eggs and a bag of rice.

head of state, Eric Arturo Delvalle, was ousted, warned the 130 Panamanian banks, which have been shut since March 3, that the government would use "all legal resources to assure their reopening."

The bankers rejected the call.

Mr. Solís Palma made it clear the government expected the banks to

settle accounts and to make cash available to the economy.

Saturday morning, the National Banking Association said in a statement: "We do not agree with the Noriega government that it should use our funds to solve a public-sector banking problem."

The bankers said that Panama's

problems had "deep political roots" rather than economic ones.

The government, hurt by the effects of public-sector job actions, an indefinite general strike by major businesses and strong economic sanctions by the United States, has been unable to meet its payroll obligations to more than 140,000 civil servants.

Some Contras Disagree but Most Sandinists Applaud Truce

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels encountered angry resistance from some followers in the 60-day cease-fire agreement they signed last week. But Sandinist officials have had an easier time gaining support for the cease-fire in Nicaragua.

In Miami, leaders of the exile community charged that contra leaders had sold their fighters short.

In Managua, the Sandinist-dominated National Assembly unanimously approved on Saturday a gradual amnesty for political prisoners that was mandated by the pact signed in the southern Nicaraguan border town of Sapoa.

Members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the government party, welcomed the chance for relief from the six-year war more readily than some top leaders had expected.

"I was really satisfied when I heard Daniel Ortega announcing the accord," said Isabel Arazu, organization secretary of the Sandinist women's association in Managua, referring to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. "Our officials talked to the contras because they know our people long for peace."

The pact, which introduced the first truce in the war, was signed after three days of talks by delegations headed by the defense minister, General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, and Adolfo Calero, a director of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the contra alliance.

Until August, when Central American leaders adopted a regional peace process authorized by

President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the Sandinists had called the contras "mercenary beasts" and swore they would never hold political talks with them.

The party tone softened as soon as serious bargaining started. In Barricada, the Sandinist daily, the "mercenaries" became "irregular forces" once the accord was signed.

Barricada published a straight-forward interview with the contra negotiator Alfredo César. On Friday, an assembly of about 100 top Sandinist militants pledged their "total support" for the pact.

"We're not turning over power to them," Mrs. Arazu said. "We want the contras to come to Nicaragua in peace to face us in the politics of

the streets. Then we'll see who's right. We won't kiss them on the cheek, but if they don't hurt us, we won't hurt them."

"The government could reach an agreement with the contras to the extent they have broken their unilateral cord with the United States," the deputy foreign minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco, who served in the government delegation at Sapoa, said. The U.S. Congress voted Feb. 3 to halt contra aid.

Some dissent Sandinist views remained. The Nuevo Diario newspaper, which supports the government but is not under party discipline, called the contras "lords of lies" in announcing the Sapoa ac-

cord and cut the contra delegation out of its front page picture of the ceremonial signing. Some loyal-opposition legislators in the National Assembly objected to being left out of the cease-fire process.

Opposition party leaders praised the pact but were skeptical that the Sandinists would live up to it. Other opposition politicians expressed resentment against contra leaders who will return to engage in civilian politics under the accord.

Roger Guevara, spokesman for the Democratic Coordinating Group, the main opposition coalition, said, "The Sandinists can't erase the past and leave the contras as the new opposition, and neither can the contras. Some of us have

been suffering for eight years in the political struggle here."

Meanwhile, Mr. Calero, Aristides Sánchez and Enrique Bermúdez were in Miami quelling discontent in the Nicaraguan exile community and communicating with fighters in the field. A temporary truce has been in effect since Monday.

A radio station of the contra army led by Mr. Bermúdez and Mr. Calero said the accord was signed with "false signatures" and boasted of recent contra attacks. "This is no time to stop the fighting, this is time to increase it," an announcer said.

"There is no possibility we won't comply; rhetoric is hard to change

180 degrees in one day," Mr. César said Saturday in a telephone interview from San José, Costa Rica.

Roberto Arguello, head of the Nicaraguan Bankers' Association, a key exile group, said in Miami that the accord "separatized the whole contra movement" and left the contras as "sitting ducks" in Nicaragua.

Mr. Calero and Mr. Sánchez appeared to have calmed some spirits during an all-day session with the 54-member Nicaraguan Resistance assembly, which must ratify the agreement.

But Mr. Arguello charged contra negotiators at Sapoa had "betrayed their best ally, Ronald Reagan."

France to Shift Some Nuclear Tests to a 2d Site

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA, Australia — France will transfer some of its nuclear tests in the South Pacific from Mururoa Atoll to a nearby island to increase safeguards against leakage of radioactive material, according to the commander in chief of the French Navy in the Pacific.

The commander, Vice Admiral Pierre Thireaut, said in an interview Friday that the move would prevent serious fractures that repeated underground explosions might eventually cause in the rock structure of Mururoa.

The more powerful blasts in the test program will now take place on the island of Fangataufa, he said.

"Our first target is safety," he added. "We do not accept anything that is unsafe."

Officials of Australia, which opposes the French nuclear tests, said this was the first official word from France that nuclear testing would take place on Fangataufa as well as Mururoa.

They said they were not surprised by the decision. "It tallies with our assessment that a time would come when Mururoa could not take any more big blasts," an official said.

Australian officials said they had records of two underground nuclear tests on Fangataufa in the late 1970s.

They said the admiral's statement appeared to be part of an effort by the French government to improve relations with countries in the southwestern Pacific that have been critical of France over nuclear testing and other issues.

Admiral Thireaut said the underground tests on Fangataufa, about 20 nautical miles from Mururoa, might start this year.

He emphasized that the impending move to Fangataufa was a precautionary measure. He asserted that there was "absolutely no problem of pollution of Mururoa. It is zero."

As commander of military forces in French Polynesia, Admiral Thireaut is in charge of the nuclear testing program. He left Australia on Sunday after several days of talks with senior Australian military officers.

The reduction in the test load on Mururoa will be seen as an official French acknowledgment of concerns expressed by some scientists, and virtually all independent

'Having Fangataufa will give us more versatility to choose the best location for each test.'

Vice Admiral Pierre Thireaut, commander in chief of the French Navy in the Pacific.

and self-governing countries in the South Pacific, about possible environmental consequences of continued nuclear testing in the basalt core of the atoll.

The islanders fear radioactive leakage into the sea, which they say could contaminate the marine life that provides one of their main sources of food and income.

The move to Fangataufa may be welcomed by countries in the region as a genuine French attempt to make the tests safer, but it seems unlikely to do much to reduce opposition to the testing, which has been a major obstacle to closer French ties with Australia, New Zealand, Papua

WORLD BRIEFS

Chirac Denies Hostage-Release Deal

PARIS (AFP) — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said Sunday the release of a man of Lebanese origin held after a string of Paris hotel attacks in 1986 was not linked to attempts to secure the release of French hostages in Lebanon.

Mohammed Moushajer was freed Thursday in a move that decided by the judge. Mr. Chirac said on radio and television. He said the release of Mr. Moushajer, a French national, who was held in connection with bombings in which 13 people were killed, "was not directly nor indirectly connected with the problem of French or other hostages held in Lebanon."

The freeing of Mr. Moushajer, arrested a year ago, has been interpreted as a possible sign that the French hostages may soon be released by their pro-Iranian captors. Such an event would be regarded as a major boost for Mr. Chirac's chances in the coming presidential election.

4 French Leftists Call Off Prison Fight

PARIS (Reuters) — Four imprisoned leaders of the extreme left group Direct Action have ended a 116-day hunger strike but plan to continue their campaign to win political prisoner status, their lawyer said.

The four gave up their fast on Friday, the lawyer said. Saturday Justice Ministry spokesman said the government had made "no deal promises" with the four, who had simply "returned to reason."

Jean-Marie Koullian, Nathalie Mémigon, Joëlle Aubron and Georges Cipriani began refusing food Dec. 1 in an attempt to force prison authorities to put an end to months of isolation in high security jails. They were arrested more than a year ago and have been sentenced to more than 10 years in jail on conspiracy, attempted manslaughter and armed robbery charges.

China Aims Criticism of Government

BEIJING (Reuters) — The official Chinese news agency has public criticism of the central government voiced by delegates to the Ninth People's Congress over the weekend. Surprised Western diplomats said the remarks could be seen as an attack on aspects of policies of the 66-year-old Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Grievances about minority rights, low pay and high prices, expressed during discussions of the next five-year plan, were reported by Xinhua news agency.

Diplomats noted that the Sunday edition of the Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, defended the need for entrepreneurs. Xinhua quoted an official from one of China's more developed areas, part of Qingdao, as saying current policies would mean job losses.

Vanunu Is Sentenced to 18 Years

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Mordechai Vanunu was sentenced Sunday to 18 years in prison for passing secret Israeli atomic information to a British newspaper. A three-judge court, which convicted the former nuclear technician of treason and espionage last week, could have imposed a life sentence.

Mr. Vanunu, 34, worked at Israel's secret Dimona nuclear reactor for nine years before going to The Sunday Times of London in September 1986. Uzi Hasson, the prosecutor, said the court considered the circumstances in sentencing Mr. Vanunu to only 18 years. He did not elaborate.

Before the court accepted a petition by 20 scientists, including 12 Nobel laureates, appealing for leniency.



Mordechai Vanunu

TRAVEL UPDATE

Channel Ferry Is Trying to Cut Wait

DOVER, England (AFP) — The Sealink company put a second ferry on the cross-Channel route from Dover on Sunday, in an effort to reduce waiting times for passengers because of a strike by officials said.

The recommissioning of the St. Christopher, after an annual service means that passengers with reservations could hope to leave with only hours' delay, a spokesman said. Some 500 trucks were still expected to have at least a 36-hour wait for the crossing as a strike continued by 21 personnel of Britain's P&O ferries. Hovercraft services were unaffected.

Portugal is facing a show of union muscle on Monday when more than 2 million workers have been called out on strike against planned law changes. Union officials said transportation workers would play a key role, particularly in Lisbon and Oporto.

An avalanche warning was lifted Sunday in the Swiss Alps, although in Zermatt said. The warning was imposed late last week. Some roads in the southern canton of Valais, including the road to Zermatt, reopened after being closed Saturday.

Hundreds of passengers were stranded in Cyprus over the weekend as a strike by Cyprus Airways staff. The Labor Ministry is trying to mediate the dispute, which began when crew members refused to work both of a flight to Hamburg without overnight rest.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Libya; Madagascar, Uruguay.
- TUESDAY: Central African Republic, Madagascar, Taiwan, Uruguay.
- WEDNESDAY: El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway, Uruguay.
- THURSDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Macao, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, Vatican City, Venezuela, West Germany, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- FRIDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Brunei, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, East Germany, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Macao, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, Vatican City, Venezuela, West Germany, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- SATURDAY: Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Guernsey, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Macao, Malawi, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Uganda, Vatican City, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- SUNDAY: Djibouti, Guinea, Iran, Macao, Syria.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters

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JOB LIST

CAMPAIGN BASICS / Michael S. Dukakis

The Race So Far

Won the New Hampshire primary and collected the most Democratic delegates on "Super Tuesday" by winning the big states of Florida and Texas...

Profile

Democrat. Age 54. Lawyer. In his third term as governor of Massachusetts. Son of Greek immigrants. Elected governor in 1974 but lost the party nomination to a conservative in 1978...



Africa and its withdrawal from South-West Africa (Namibia). Would halt aid to Angolan rebels.

Defense/Arms Control: Wants U.S. and Soviets to cut strategic nuclear weapons by at least half and to negotiate a ban on nuclear tests and ballistic missile test flights...

Budget/Economy/Taxes: Supports spending cuts but does not believe major cuts are possible in domestic programs. Does not rule out new taxes but favors a crackdown on tax evaders...

Trade: Has warned against protectionism and said presidential authority in trade matters is sufficient. But also supports legislation passed by the Senate that would provide for a flexible presidential response in retaliating against countries engaging in unfair practices...

Domestic Policy: As governor, steered state resources to salvageable businesses in depressed regions. Wants a self-sustaining fund to finance the college educations of needy students...

Compiled by Paul Horvitz

U.S. Ending Supply of Stingers to Afghan Rebels

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is ending the supply of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the Afghan guerrillas in anticipation of a peace settlement in Afghanistan...

However, at least \$300 million worth of other U.S.-purchased military supplies for the resistance, including 120mm Spanish heavy mortars and modern mine-clearing weapons...

The decision to stop supplying Stingers apparently was made late last month. It reflects a general administration nervousness, shared by even some congressional supporters of the resistance...

U.S. concern was heightened by an incident in June in which a local Afghan guerrilla commander sold a number of the missiles to Iran...

In October, "pieces of a Stinger" were found aboard an Iranian gunboat involved in a shooting incident with a U.S. helicopter engaged in the American escort mission for U.S.-flagged Kuwait tankers in the Gulf.

Since the first Stingers went to the Afghan rebels in mid-1986, more than 1,000 missiles have reportedly been sent to the resistance through Pakistan...

One source said he thinks there are probably "several hundred" Stingers still in the hands of the seven factions making up the U.S.-backed Islamic Unity of Mujahidin of Afghanistan...

Representative Charles Wilson, a Texas Democrat, who played an important role in persuading the administration to send sophisticated Stingers to the resistance in early 1986, said he did not know if there had been a decision to stop supplying them...

The decision to provide Stingers to the Afghan rebels marked a sharp break in U.S. covert policy, which in order to preserve a cover for U.S. involvement, or "deniability" by Washington, had previously avoided sending U.S. arms, particularly first-line ones like the Stinger...

It was made after congressional supporters of the Afghan resistance

mounted a campaign to overcome Central Intelligence Agency opposition and persuade the administration to help protect the Afghan guerrillas from Soviet aircraft and helicopter gunships.

Despite CIA and Pentagon doubts about their ability to use the complex, shoulder-launched heat-seeking missile, the mujahidin proved successful in shooting down scores of Soviet and Afghan-piloted aircraft.

Kremlin Preoccupied With Afghanistan

Shevardnadze, in Talks With Shultz, Put Conflict at 'Top of His Agenda'

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze's discussions in Washington last week fixed the dates for the Moscow summit meeting May 29-June 2, but in almost every other respect the visit left relations between the two countries more troubled and uncertain than before.

The reasons why are the subject of much discussion within the administration, with most explanations centering on Soviet troubles in Afghanistan and in its internal affairs.

In arms control, human rights and the conflict in Central America, Mr. Shevardnadze brought to Washington new proposals that U.S. officials view as crafted to sound enticing to the uninitiated but which have little chance of being accepted.

Among the proposals in this category were: A U.S.-Soviet experiment in the Mediterranean next month, decided by the administration as impractical and irrelevant, in which neutral countries on hovering helicopters would try to distinguish between nuclear-armed cruise missiles on ships and submarines and those with conventional warheads...

An international conference to limit major navies of the world. Negotiations to begin in April and an "open exchange" in May of data between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on land armies and their armaments in Europe.

Immediate meetings of U.S. and Soviet judges to exchange views on capital punishment. Soviet willingness to stop its flow of all but police-type arms to Nicaragua, if the United States will cease arms aid to El Salvador and other Latin American countries.

This was like a throwback to the old days when they used to trot out the propaganda proposals instead of working on things seriously, said a State Department official who participated in the talks, noting little substantive advance in any area of discussion.

On Afghanistan, Mr. Shevardnadze raised the issue with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in their initial conversation at the State Department, a discussion that had been expected to deal only with agenda-setting.

And in his final meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Shevardnadze made lengthy and emotional appeals over Afghanistan.

There is no doubt in retrospect that Shevardnadze came with Afghanistan at the top of his agenda rather than arms control or anything else, said a U.S. participant in the talks. And on this subject of urgent importance in Moscow, Mr. Shevardnadze is reported to have left town deeply disappointed.

As Mr. Shevardnadze made the case in private, nearly everything has been done as Washington demanded to arrange a Soviet pull-out: the political decision to withdraw made and announced; a short withdrawal period established starting from a definite and early date, with half of the Soviet forces to depart in the first 90 days; "private" United Nations mediation for a future interim Afghan government approved; and all other U.S. and Pakistani conditions met — except for what the visiting minister called somewhat impudently "this one last piece."

The final sticking point is the U.S. administration's insistence that it will only terminate its military aid to the Afghan resistance if

on Feb. 29 insisting that the administration must not "cease, suspend, diminish or otherwise restrict" military supplies to the resistance "until it is absolutely clear that the Soviets have terminated their military occupation."

President Ronald Reagan, in a March 11 letter to the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, assured Congress there would be a "steadily increasing quantity, quality and sophistication" of military equipment for the resistance to "enable them to deal effectively with military problems they might face."

Another factor that many officials believe may be affecting the U.S.-Soviet climate is the difficult balancing act confronting Mr. Gorbachev as he seeks to strengthen his domestic political position and to deal with serious ethnic unrest in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The unrest in Armenia and Azerbaijan is of extreme political sensitivity inside the Soviet Union. This is one topic that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze avoided; the U.S. position is that the nationalities issues do not involve Soviet international commitments and therefore are not part of the Soviet dialogue on human rights.

From the U.S. standpoint, the Soviets are in a weak bargaining position on Afghanistan, having created irreversible expectations by announcing their pullout.

NEWS ANALYSIS

would be flexible on the nature and timing of a mutual aid cutoff or mutual moratorium, but he was unwilling in insisting that U.S. action be balanced by a Soviet move.

Administration officials concede that the U.S. demand for a "balanced" cutoff is a recent development, but they insist it flows logically from previous policy.

According to an official source, the demand began in an off-the-cuff remark by President Ronald Reagan to network television anchor

men on Dec. 4, and was repeated the following week in private by Mr. Reagan during his Washington summit meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The projected Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is widely recognized in official Washington as Mr. Gorbachev's boldest and riskiest foreign policy move so far.

While applauding the Soviet pullout, there is little disposition within the administration to assist Mr. Gorbachev at a cost to the political or military position of the Afghan resistance.

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From the U.S. standpoint, the Soviets are in a weak bargaining position on Afghanistan, having created irreversible expectations by announcing their pullout.

U.S. Bishops Back AIDS Statement

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The top elected representatives of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States have refused to set aside the policy statement on AIDS that they issued in December, but they have voted instead to hold a broad discussion of the AIDS issue when all the bishops meet in June.

Participants in a private meeting last week of the 50-member administrative board of the U.S. Catholic Conference said that there was no real support for backing away from the statement, which has stirred controversy with its willingness to tolerate the dissemination of information about condoms in AIDS educational efforts.

A bishop who attended the meeting said, "If they had taken a vote to rescind the statement, it would have lost overwhelmingly."

The 30-page policy statement dealt with questions of testing, research, health insurance and the responsibility of both government and the church to assist people affected by acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Although rejecting a "safe sex" approach to public education programs intended to prevent the spread of AIDS, the bishops' policy statement allowed that "accurate information about prophylactic devices" might also be included in programs that stressed values and sexual abstinence outside marriage.



The developer Donald J. Trump with a model of an earlier project.

Trump Buys Plaza Hotel In N.Y. for \$390 Million

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The developer Donald J. Trump has bought the Plaza Hotel in Manhattan for \$390 million and says he plans to upgrade it into "the most luxurious hotel in the world."

He said in an interview Saturday that his wife, Ivana, would be president of the Plaza, with a salary of \$1 a year plus all the dresses she can buy. Unlike most of Trump properties, which carry his name, the Plaza will remain the Plaza.

Mr. Trump said he bought the property Friday from the Texas investor Robert M. Bass and Aoki Corp. of Japan after a bidding contest against a group including Philip Filievsky and Arthur G. Cohen, two other Manhattan developers, and the Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group of Hong Kong. They had intended to convert the Plaza partly into co-op apartments.

Ex-General Slain In Basque Region

Vitoria, Spain (AP)

A retired Spanish Air Force general was killed by two men as he left a church near Vitoria, where the autonomous Basque government is located, a government official said.

Officials said two men approached Brigadier General Luis Azearte Pérez-Caballero, 81, as he left the Santa Maria church in Salvatierra and shot him several times in the head.

No group claimed responsibility but police said it resembled killings by the Basque separatist organization ETA.

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THE HUSTINGS

The Jackson Swirl of 1984 Now Seems Under Control

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The campaign of the overdog Jesse L. Jackson has won more delegates for its money than has any of his competitors. It has done so by merging the passion of a political movement with modern techniques of campaign management.

Much has been made of the transformation of Mr. Jackson, the firebrand of the 1984 campaign who in 1988 has presented himself as statesman and candidate of his party. His campaign structure has been transformed, too, from a chaotic swirl around the candidate in 1984 to a professional if still sometimes makeshift political machine in 1988.

"It's quite different from '84," said Donna Brazile, a top organizer for Mr. Jackson in 1984 and now deputy campaign manager of Representative Richard Gephardt's campaign. "In 1984 we were always two days late or two minutes short of having delegates. This time it's a more mature campaign and the ground organization is better. In 1984 we kept everything on by 5-cards. Now they have computers."

The change in Mr. Jackson's campaign style reflects some degree of the broader circle of advisers the candidate has this time. They include Bert Lance, a former top aide to former President Jimmy Carter, and F. Lewis, a former political director for the

Bush Cuts His Staff by Half

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Vice President George Bush's presidential campaign has laid off almost 50 percent of its paid staff, campaign officials say.

Ede Holiday, the campaign operations director, said that this layoff of more than 140 employees had been long planned as a cost-cutting move and that further cuts would be made in the remaining staff of about 160. The reductions are made possible, she said, because of Mr. Bush's overwhelming lead in delegate strength.

Gore Needs to Win in North

WASHINGTON (WP) — After reviving his presidential campaign with a new set of speeches and an impressive showing in the South, Senator Albert Gore Jr., a Democrat from Tennessee, must beat Governor Michael S. Dukakis in a major northern primary if Senator Gore's long-shot bid for the Democratic nomination is to survive, Gore strategists say.

Fred Martin, Mr. Gore's campaign aide, said: "Do we have to win a northern state? Yes. It goes without saying." While Mr. Martin and other Gore strategists declined to identify any showdown state, a number of sources close to the Gore campaign said the April 5 Wisconsin primary may be the first Northern confrontation.

Reagan Presses For START Pact Before Summit

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has told U.S. negotiators in Geneva to try to secure a strategic arms accord before the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow, which starts May 29, the chief U.S. negotiator said Sunday.

"The realistic notion is we still have lots of serious problems," Max M. Kampelman said in a television interview, "but the president's instruction to the negotiators is a very clear one: Go for the gold. Try to do it if you can."

He estimated there was a 40 percent to 45 percent chance that Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would sign a START treaty at this meeting, and a 55 percent chance that such a treaty would be signed before Mr. Reagan leaves office in January.

Outlining areas of disagreement, Mr. Kampelman said Washington still insisted that an accord should not be built on the administration's plan for a space-based defense system.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Governors Emerging As New Political Elite

Students of politics say the office of governor has become the most coveted elective post in the United States after the presidency itself. The New York Times reports. It was once considered an office of little power, the paper says, "in some cases a refuge for second-raters, hacks and good-time Charlies; at best, a stop on the road to greater glory in Washington."

But now, as U.S. senators complain of growing frustration over fund raising, budget battles, filibusters and procedural stalemates, governors are exerting more authority and influence. In this is because of the Reagan-era disengagement of the federal government from many domestic programs, leaving the states to take up the slack.

Various states in the last 30 years have also given their governors powers that were once distributed among independent agencies and other elected officials. Nearly all the states have

lengthened the governor's term to four years and lifted one-term limits.

"Being governor is the best job in politics right now," says Thomas H. Keen, the Republican governor of New Jersey.

When the governors meet twice a year to compare notes and trade ideas, they radiate "an almost palpable sense of shared purpose and esprit de corps," the Times says. Larry Sabato, a political scientist at the University of Virginia who is an authority on the governors, says, "We speak so often of the Senate 'club,' but I think we've developed a gubernatorial club."

Notes About People

Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, surprised a burglar in the Baker study who was loaded down with some of the former Tennessee senator's expensive camera equipment and his presidential Medal of Freedom. Mr. Baker, 62, chased the burglar upstairs, the door, the burglar dropping most of his booty as he ran, but apparently hanging onto the medal until he escaped. The police arrested a man later in the evening about four miles (6.5 kilometers) away with some of the camera gear but without the medal. So President Ronald Reagan gave Mr. Baker a

replacement medal, making him "probably the only person who has received two Medals of Freedom," said the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater.

"The sheer discipline required to do a play eight times a week and re-create the role fresh every night is completely opposed to movie and television technique," says Kathy Bates, who is starring Off Broadway in "Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune." She says that to keep the role fresh, "you have to trick yourself that it's never happened before." The danger arises when the performer allows extraneous thoughts to intrude, like "It's a small house tonight," or "How can I play this another six months?"

Short Takes

Honolulu County in Hawaii, comprising the island of Oahu and several small islets, is moving to relieve congestion in the city of Honolulu by creating a new municipality 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Waikiki beach, long since a concrete phalanx of high-rise hotels, condominiums, shopping centers and parking garages. A two-mile stretch of shoreline has been set aside for office buildings, an industrial park, family dwellings and shopping centers. A population of 150,000 is expected within 20 years. The town will be named Kapolei for a Ha-

waiian mythological figure who was sister to the goddess of fire, Pele.

The Great Lakes continue to recede after two years of record-high levels that caused hundreds of millions of dollars of shoreline damage. Lake Michigan, 18 inches (45 centimeters) above its 100-year average only nine months ago, is now only a few inches above normal, as are Lakes Ontario and Huron. Lake Superior is still 18 inches over. The drop is attributed to a lack of snow and rain in the winter and spring of 1986-87, which Malcolm Todd of the Army Corps of Engineers called "the driest it's been here in 100 years."

Pre-cooked "heat-and-serve" convenience food spares time, work and mess. The New York Times says in an editorial, noting that Pilgrim's Pride Corp. is offering hard-boiled Easter eggs in red, blue, yellow or green. A company spokeswoman said the messiness of coloring eggs was "one of the things a parent dreads." The Times says that pre-colored eggs miss the point, the mess being "precisely what appeals to kids about this rite of spring. As with finger painting or molding clay — or mud pies — the joy of egg dyeing is not the product so much as the process."

Arthur Higbee



A PLEA BARGAIN IN NEW YORK — Robert Chambers on his way to criminal court in New York. In a plea-bargain arrangement Friday, he pleaded guilty to first-degree manslaughter in the slaying of Jennifer Levin and faces a sentence of 5 to 15 years in prison. A jury had been deliberating for eight days in the "preppy murder" case in which Miss Levin was slain while having sex with Mr. Chambers in Central Park.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED. Lot No. 6

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Iraq Stands Accused

Again, Iraq stands credibly accused of resorting to chemical weapons in its war with Iran. More than 100 Kurds—women, children and elderly people—were killed on March 16 in the Iranian-occupied city of Halabja. The instrument of their death arrived in a single warplane, almost certainly Iraq, whose bombs dispersed a yellow-white cloud through the Kurdish Iraqi city.

The deed is in every sense a war crime. It is compounded by Iraq's lame official denials and unofficial alibis for using a dastardly weapon. The U.S. State Department properly denounced Iraq for its "particularly grave violation" of the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing use of gas weapons.

Americans have no wish to see Iran prevail in the Gulf war, but it was not the ayatollahs who started it, bombed the U.S.S. Stark and escalated the "war of the cities," firing missiles into the center of civilian areas.

Iraq bears the responsibility for prolonging this senseless war. If it now retaliates with its own gas weapons, the mullahs will have thrown away their moral advantage and edged the world closer to barbarism.

Churchill called mustard gas "hellish poison" when it was introduced by the Germans, then used by all sides routinely and hideously in World War I. So great was the loathing aroused by chemical warfare that

former belligerents joined in signing the 1925 protocol against use of a weapon "justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world." Iraq signed in 1931, and now it violates both the letter and the spirit of the treaty. The victims are not even Iranian soldiers but Iraq's own Kurdish citizens. The attack appears to be a grisly warning against an ethnic group that Baghdad accuses of collaborating with Iran.

Long before the Gulf war, sporadic violations were alleged against the Italians in Ethiopia in 1935-36 and Egypt in Yemen in 1963. But Iraq's violation has been repeated and flagrant, beginning in 1984. Baghdad's culpability was established by a United Nations inquiry, resulting in condemnation by the Security Council.

The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating a new Geneva agreement that would reaffirm the ban on use, outlaw production and call for destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons. Agreement has been stalled in arguments over verification and what to do about proliferation of these weapons to states like Iraq.

In the meantime, Washington and Moscow have to get an urgent message to Baghdad now: Stop using these weapons or forfeit outside support.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Endgame With Moscow

Hard-liners are probably urging President Reagan not to make further agreements unless Moscow meets maximum American terms: Walk out of office with ideological purity intact, and rest on laurels like the medium-range missile treaty.

Republican operatives are probably saying that this course would mean lost political opportunities, and arguing that Mr. Reagan should stand firm for the sake of the hard-liners—then strike his deals in the fall to help elect Vice President George Bush.

Other pragmatic conservatives surely see the pitfalls in this October scenario. Maybe the Russians will remain eager to deal with Mr. Reagan by fall; maybe they won't. The odds are just as high that by then they will be looking over Mr. Reagan's shoulder toward the next president. He is at the height of his bargaining power during the next two months. Why not use the opportunity to make the most sensible agreements now?

This last alternative has strong appeal. If good arrangements cannot be struck by summer, it is always possible to try again for October. The question the administration should be asking itself, then, is not when to move but what kinds of agreements to seek.

The issue in the Afghanistan talks now comes down to this: Accept the Soviet offer to withdraw all forces in nine months in return for a cutoff of U.S. aid to the rebels, or insist on some form of parallel Soviet cutoff to provide "symmetry."

Hard-liners demand the mutual cutoff. But they seem more intent on preventing accord than on getting Soviet forces out and allowing the Afghans to reclaim their country. Do the hard-liners seriously believe that Soviet aid will save the puppets in Kabul when they barely survive now with Soviet forces and Soviet aid? Are hard-liners so naive as to think that even after U.S. aid ends, the mujahidin won't have ample stock-

piles and supplies across the Iranian border? The hard-liners are right when they say that the weary Russians will withdraw even without a deal. But withdrawal will be slow and Soviet military aid and activity unrestrained. Better a negotiated deal than a ragged and lengthy conclusion.

An equally clear-sighted approach is needed for the strategic arms reduction talks, which are in danger of stalling again on the issue of space-based defenses. In a reversal last week, the administration stated that it would not agree to reduce offensive arms without an accord on the future of defenses. That has been Moscow's position all along. And it is right because neither side can know what cuts are safe without being able to calculate the role that defenses might play. But the administration complicates the issue by demanding that Moscow accept some testing in space. The Russians are not likely to buy this, Congress won't, either. It is past time for Mr. Reagan to face up to this and to use the leverage of "star wars" while he can.

Similar logic holds for Nicaragua. The contra know that Congress will not support them forever and wants them to bargain seriously with the Sandinistas. Contra leaders last week accepted that reality and worked out a 60-day cease-fire deal. Managua made several key political concessions. The road from cease-fire to peace will be extremely difficult. The Reagan administration can make it impossible, but it would be far more responsible to help the contra bargain for the best terms they can get. Mikhail Gorbachev has offered to show restraint in aiding Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan can press him to do so.

White House strategists will serve their president and nation well, as they ruminate on endgame with Moscow, if they seize the opportunity to make the good deals that are at last within reach.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Homemade Deficit

While the trade bill contains dozens of ideas for reducing the enormous American trade deficit, it has little to say about the mistakes that caused it. But there is fortunately one important exception, and if the bill finally becomes law it will have an impact on the way the United States makes its foreign economic policy. It originated with Representative Donald J. Pease, who wants both the administration and Congress to acknowledge the implications of the federal budget for foreign trade.

The American trade deficit was homemade. It was not imposed by Japanese protectionism or European dumping or foreign exchange manipulation. All of those things are deplorable, but they have been around for a long time, and American trade was in balance as recently as 1981. What has happened in the last six years has been the result of mismanagement of internal finances.

Big federal budget deficits and tight monetary policy generated high interest rates and high exchange rates. The overpriced dollar made it hard for American companies to compete with foreigners. That put great stress on thousands of American manufacturing companies, not all of which have survived, and on the people working for them. The trade bill now mov-

ing through conference is the political reaction to their misfortunes.

The Pease provision begins with a simple proposition. If you know the budget deficit, you can calculate a rough but useful forecast of the amount of foreign money that the United States will need to borrow to get through the year without disrupting its economic growth. Foreign borrowing equals the trade deficit. Mr. Pease would require both the president in his annual budget and Congress in its budget resolution to make those calculations. It is a requirement that the people who draw up the budget take the responsibility for the trade consequences straight. They always think of them in terms of their own domestic policies.

They lecture us about race relations—but look at their race relations problems. Racial tension pervades almost all aspects of American life. I sometimes wonder whether their attacks on us aren't simply a method of salvaging their own guilty conscience.

—President P.H.: Botha, in an interview in *The Sunday Telegraph* (London).

Other Comment

Botha to America: 'Grow Up'

I am the president of South Africa, not the president of the international community. As far as I'm concerned, only South African interests matter—not the whims of foreigners who do not understand this country...

I am definitely not anti-American. We've been talking to the Americans for many years. But they've failed in South Africa. They've talked about constructive engagement, but there has been very little that's constructive about their engagement. Some-

times I think that the Americans should grow up, and stop interfering with other nations. They can't see other countries' problems straight. They always think of them in terms of their own domestic policies.

They lecture us about race relations—but look at their race relations problems. Racial tension pervades almost all aspects of American life. I sometimes wonder whether their attacks on us aren't simply a method of salvaging their own guilty conscience.

—President P.H.: Botha, in an interview in *The Sunday Telegraph* (London).

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OPINION



The Next Arms Treaty Is Too Important to Rush

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — There isn't likely to be another arms reduction treaty ready for Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev to sign in Moscow in nine weeks. That may be as well.

Some critical issues remain, quite apart from details being haggled over, about the kind of military balance that the superpowers are heading for and what cuts could achieve the goals that they both announce: stability and greater security at lower levels of armament.

A key question, likely to be more of an obstacle to agreement than the issue of exactly what the United States can test in space, is sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs, "slidkums" in the jargon). The United States has offered to put a ceiling on each side's nuclear-headed SLCMs, although outside the overall totals on other long-range missiles.

The Russians want a ceiling on both nuclear and conventional cruise missiles, and insist that they have developed detection measures so that inspectors can tell the difference. U.S. officials are extremely skeptical about the possibility of adequate verification, but have said they are willing to observe a demonstration.

There has been an important reversal of roles on naval verification, similar to the switch that had the Russians seeking more intrusive measures than the United States would accept in the INF Treaty. The U.S. Navy does not want strangers poking about its ships. The Russians now say they wouldn't mind if Americans want to look close up.

From the start of arms talks, Washington used verification as its central argument. Moscow could

be relied on to say no to disclosing secrets. That relieved U.S. planners from having to work out more fundamental justifications for their positions.

It doesn't work anymore. Mr. Gorbachev has learned to spring that trap. One American arms controller claimed that "it was a safer world when you could count on nyet," meaning more reliable for negotiators. But of course it is better that disarmament agreements are becoming possible, and better yet if they force clearer thinking on weapons plans.

Inspection of SLCMs raises all sorts of problems. The policy of refusing to confirm or deny whether a ship carries nuclear arms would have to be abandoned, and then how would Japan, France, Greece, Australia and others react when U.S. ships came to call? What foreign ports would be shut to the navy? But there are deeper, more intrinsic troubles with these missiles. The U.S. Navy is keen on them and wants to build huge numbers, conventional as well as nuclear. They are the new fashion in missile—small, highly accurate, low-flying so that they can escape most radar detection. They are easily hidden, a plus for military planners and a total headache for arms controllers.

They do pose a risk that, as after SALT-I, limiting one kind of weapon will not really cut total arsenals but lead to dizzying proliferation of other kinds. There is a military demand to keep targets "covered," so that if one way of hitting them is denied, another will be found. It is not easy to extract lucid

reasoning for a big surge in SLCMs except that they are not in the categories to be cut back.

Nothing has been done to implement the Svoicoff commission's recommendation that the navy shift emphasis from big submarines carrying lots of missiles to smaller subs. The concentration of America's least vulnerable retaliatory force in the limited number of subs that would result from the planned START treaty is a major worry for some strategists. SLCMs could be a way around that, since they are much cheaper.

There is a danger of going for a solution to a perceived problem that produces a much greater threat down the road. It happened with MIRVs, the multi-warhead missiles built to counter what Washington thought was going to be a vast Soviet missile defense system. The Russians responded with many more big missiles, also MIRVs, creating what came to be called the "window of vulnerability."

Henry Kissinger said a few years ago that he wished he had thought things through more fully before urging the MIRV decision. It was a terrible mistake that led the world to current insane levels of nuclear arms. There is a need for more careful consideration of where SLCMs will bring the balance in the next generation. It is to be welcomed that both Moscow and Washington now do seem to want to reduce nuclear arms. The momentum for completing a treaty exists. The treaty will inevitably be partial; arms control can go only in steps. But now there should be more thought on how it will fit into the overall strategic relation.

The New York Times.

Missile Mania, From the Mediterranean to India

By Geoffrey Kemp
This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Missile mania has hit the Middle East. Ballistic missiles have already transformed the Iraq-Iran war, with the two countries engaging in the broadest use of surface-to-surface missiles against population centers and economic targets since Germany fired thousands of V-1 and V-2 missiles against Britain and the Netherlands in World War II.

But that is just the beginning. From Syria to Saudi Arabia, from India to Israel, states in the region are acquiring new missiles. The proliferation of missiles—and of chemical weapons for warheads—means that the next Arab-Israeli war could be more deadly than anything seen in the past.

In the Iran-Iraq missile war, both sides appear to be using Soviet-made Scud-B missiles. Iraq gets them directly from Moscow, and has modified them so that they can reach Tehran. Iran has access to Scuds from Libya, Syria and North Korea. It has also used the Chinese-supplied Silkworm missile against a Kuwaiti oil refinery.

Both Iran and Iraq have used chemical weapons—another worrisome precedent for the Middle East.

The Iran-Iraq war illustrates a trend. Military developments in the countries that straddle the arc from Libya to India are proceeding at such a pace that it may already be too late to prevent the sinister marriage of advanced surface-to-surface missiles to nuclear and chemical munitions.

The U.S. State Department confirmed this month that Saudi Arabia has purchased an undisclosed number of Chinese "East Wind" surface-to-surface missiles which may be able to reach targets up to 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) away—putting Israel within easy range. The missiles are technically capable of carrying nuclear warheads, but there is no evidence that the Saudis have this in mind.

Syria is believed to have about 36 Soviet SS-21 missiles. There is evidence that it is producing nerve gas at a facility in the desert far to the north of Damascus. In theory Syria could fit nerve gas into warheads for their highly accurate SS-21s. In addition, the Syrians have more than 100 Scud-Bs.

Israel has more than 160 U.S. Lance surface-to-surface missiles,

which have a range of 100 kilometers (62 miles). Last year it reportedly flight-tested a new version of its Jericho surface-to-surface missile, which may have a range of close to 1,000 miles—enough to hit targets inside the Soviet Union. Israel continues an extensive nuclear weapons program and is reported to have its own chemical weapons facilities.

Israeli military planners worry about a scenario in which chemically armed Syrian missiles strike Israeli airfields and bases in the early hours of a war. Israel has reportedly developed contingency plans to take out the Syrian chemical production capability, but that would mean a preemptive air strike and could trigger an all-out war with Syria which could carry extreme dangers for both sides.

While Israel remains confident that it can eventually prevail in any such war, casualties would be high and the rewards of yet another victory over the Syrians might not justify the costs.

Libya's Moammar Gadhafi is negotiating with Brazil for a surface-to-

surface missile which could have a range of up to 625 miles—enough to hit targets in Israel, Greece and Italy. U.S. government sources worry that Libya may be trying to build its own chemical weapons facilities. The government of Chad says Libya has used chemical agents procured from Iran in its war in Chad. In December, Colonel Gadhafi called again for an "Arab" nuclear weapons program.

India late last month flight-tested a surface-to-surface missile reported to have a range of 155 miles. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared that it would be used "purely for defense purposes," a statement not likely to engender the confidence of Pakistan—the only potential adversary within the missile's range.

India received delivery last month of its first Soviet nuclear-powered submarine. It plans to buy seven more. In 1974 it detonated its first nuclear device. According to a study by the Carnegie Endowment, India can in theory produce enough fissionable material for 30 bombs a year. Some sources claim that India has assembled a number of low-yield warheads that can be fitted to the surface-to-surface missile or delivered by combat aircraft.

Pakistan, too, is well on the way to producing nuclear weapons and may already have stockpiled enough fissionable material for three bombs. Efforts in the U.S. Congress to penalize Pakistan for its violations of U.S. laws on producing weapons-grade material have not succeeded, in view of Pakistan's stoic role in supporting the Afghan freedom fighters. Disclosures about India's growing military capabilities mean that Pakistan will press ahead with its nuclear program whatever the United States says or does.

International Law Used to Matter

By Henry Steele Commager

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Early in the American Civil War, the Confederate government contracted with the Laird ship-builders of Liverpool to build ironclad rams—powerful warships—for delivery in 1863. If they were allowed to slip out of Liverpool harbor, the cost to Union warships and merchantmen would be catastrophic. Said Gustavus Fox, U.S. assistant secretary of the navy: "It is a question of life and death."

The American minister to London, Charles F. Adams, challenged the legality of permitting the ships to escape from British waters—and Britain and America were at peace—but the British authorities were evasive and dilatory. When it appeared that the rams would be allowed to depart, Mr. Adams sent a short note to the foreign secretary, Lord John Russell: "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your Lordship that this is war."

Britain avoided war.

America no longer takes transgressions of traditional principles of international law so seriously—when they are its own transgressions. And no administration has a more formidable record of successive violations of such principles than Ronald Reagan's.

Among these principles are non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, adjudication of disputes, sparing civilians from haphazard attack and deliberate destruction of the environment. These principles are enshrined in treaties and thus form a part of national law.

Mr. Reagan's record embraces a series of military operations which, if

directed against America, would clearly and promptly be recognized as acts of war. To its discredit, Congress has been all too compliant.

The Eisenhower administration sent troops into Lebanon; the Kennedy administration gave us the Bay of Pigs and the beginnings of intervention in Southeast Asia; which the Johnson administration (it also sent troops into the Dominican Republic) and the Nixon administration vastly enlarged.

We are familiar enough with the Reagan administration's vengeful military actions in Lebanon, Libya and Grenada, along with harbor mining in Nicaragua (and support for the contra's nonstop war) and the dispatching of troops to Honduras in a show of support for the Honduran government.

This record contrasts sharply with earlier traditions of prudence. The United States, for example, did not intervene in the Spanish Civil War and against the Italian and German intervention in that war, the Japanese war on China and the Italian bombardment of Ethiopia.

The Reagan administration should heed more consistently than it does President Washington's admonition in his farewell address: "Nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and in-

tractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur."

We might, too, recall the nice distinction President Jefferson and his secretary of state, James Madison, made between defensive and offensive military action.

During the war with the Barbary pirates, Jefferson instructed the officers on American ships that they should defend themselves against attack but not take the offensive. For, as he wrote, "the exercise of this important function that is now is confided by the Constitution to the legislature exclusively."

During the Civil War, the issue of illegal clearance of the warship Alabama, built for the Confederacy, is no less illuminating than the crisis settled amicably when Lord Russell prevented the Laird rams from leaving Liverpool. The powerful Alabama did slip out of Liverpool and accounted for more than 60 Union vessels until finally it was destroyed by the Kearsarge. Later, the United States pressed claims against the British government. The dispute was submitted to an international tribunal and settled amicably. Britain acknowledged guilt and paid an indemnity of \$15.5 million.

It seems improbable that the Reagan administration or its successors will acknowledge comparable (but immensely larger) claims for compensation to the victims of its passion for military solutions to political problems and of its own contempt for international law.

The writer, for many years professor of history at New York University and Columbia University, teaches at Amherst College. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Israel Can Dictate U.S. Policy

By Tony Smith

BOSTON — Assume that in this year Israel's public opinion behind Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's repeated assertions that national security requires Israel to maintain unquestioned sovereignty in the occupied territories. Given the importance of American financial, military and diplomatic support for Israel, any such decision by Jerusalem automatically engages America as well.

Americans are thus coming to realize that their own national interest also at stake in the Israeli repression of the Palestinian uprising. The question is not one of assigning culpability to Jerusalem for recognizing the reality of U.S. interests that Israel cannot expect America to ignore indefinitely.

According to Mr. Shamir, the Palestinian uprising will be satisfied nothing less than the elimination of the Jewish state. As Mr. Shamir's supporters assert, there show no expectations that Judaism and mania will ever be lost to Israeli.

Yet the current international situation is as favorable for the each of territory for peace as one can hope since the annexation of Jerusalem and the settlement of 1 million Jews in these areas.

Most Arab states have the Iraq war at the head of their regional concerns. A solution of Palestinian issue that recognizes Israel's right to secure borders, presumably acceptable to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Nor is the Soviet Union as interested in fishing in troubled waters as once might have been. Secretary of State George Shultz's suggestion that Moscow be included in any international conference to oversee a settlement in the region is recognition of the stabilizing role that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev might play in Middle East politics.

If Israeli opinion hardens on the question of Palestinian autonomy such a relatively mild international climate, what realistic hope is there that it will soften tomorrow under less favorable configuration of forces? That is a need for emerging civil conflict, one just as bitter that in Northern Ireland or South Africa, and one likely to stretch far into the future.

How should the United States interpret its own interests? Clearly has global responsibilities that can only be severely handicapped by close relationship with an Israeli whose annexationist policy threatens to associate America permanently with such a festering issue.

The need for friends and more verifiability not only in the Arab world but throughout the lands of Islam from Turkey to Pakistan dictate that the United States seek to avoid the common perception of an American blank check to Israel. That what Mr. Shultz's recent trip was about: reaffirming America's commitment to the well-being of Israel while insisting on the legitimacy of the United States asserting its own interests in its own region.

But if the Shultz initiatives should fail, as they seem to have, Israel would have used the support of the international community not to ease itself out of a terrible dilemma but instead to dig itself more deeply into an intractable conflict. And as South Africa, Washington may be left with no sensible policy but to distance itself from a problem it has patiently but unsuccessfully tried for years to help resolve.

Mr. Shamir has repeatedly asserted that the United States should not influence Israeli policy. Israel alone will judge what its interests are. But can Israel genuinely expect the United States to remain indifferent when its own vital interests are at stake? Can it deny to Washington the right it claims for itself?

It would be a serious mistake to assume that Secretary Shultz's lame duck with only a few months in office. The consideration he has raised are those that the next administration must address quickly and frankly as well.

If Mr. Shamir's interpretation of the situation becomes the majority opinion in Israel, what other choice do Americans have but to review critically the many ways their ability to act in world affairs is hampered by an inflexible ally whose policies have at least a serious and permanent ability to America's national interest.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: The Elbe Floods

BERLIN — News regarding the districts inundated by the Elbe continues to be of a very gloomy character. An area of a hundred English square miles is estimated to be under water. More than ten thousand persons have lost nearly all they possessed, and there are upwards of forty villages inundated. Four hundred pioneers from Berlin, Magdeburg and Brandenburg have been ordered to the district to assist the distressed population.

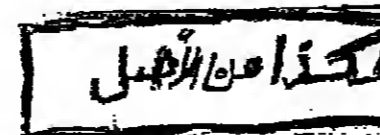
1913: Adrianople Taken

SOFIA — Details of the storming of Adrianople (on March 25 and 26) show that the Bulgarian losses were very heavy in the final assault owing to the desperate stand made by the Turks, and the Serbian troops also lost heavily. Fighting proceeded for some time in the streets, and the Turks made an unsuccessful attempt to hold the western forts. Exact information is lacking as to the number of

prisoners taken at Adrianople, but they are believed to number some 80,000 men and officers.

1938: Catalonia Invaded

PARIS — General Francisco Franco last night (March 27) saw himself master of all Spain a few days before his seaward drive pierced the Catalan border. Thirteen days after the Nationalist commander threw his strength into the 150-mile-wide offensive, his bombers blasted the last alist defenders out of Fraga, key point to the entry of Catalonia. Nationalist sources said that the capture of this more defense points would leave the Loyalists powerless to check the drive over Catalonia to the Mediterranean cutting Barcelona from Valencia and forcing the Republicans into a knowledge of complete defeat. More than 13,000 prisoners, four full batteries of artillery and several dozens of trucks and tanks were reported to have been taken during a lightning drive along the entire front.



OPINION

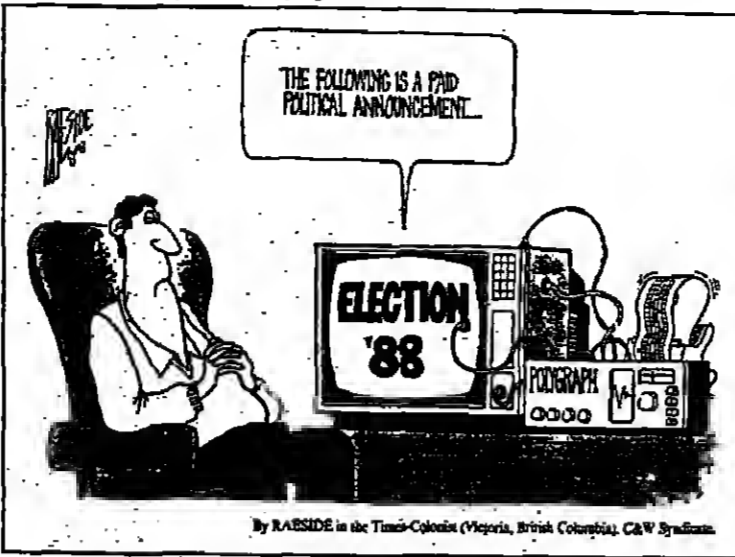
First No to Land for Peace, Now No to Peace for Land

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The current effort to find a way to peace in the Middle East faces a frustrating irony. Israel and the Arabs have to a degree exchanged the positions they held for many years. From the founding of the state in 1948, Israel sought face-to-face negotiation with its neighbors. The government repeatedly declared itself ready to meet with any Arab leaders, to talk without conditions. The Arabs spurned the idea. They would not meet or talk with Israeli officials. Indeed they often refused to use the word "Israel," speaking instead of "the Zionist entity" or some such thing. In the six-day war in June 1967, Israel captured the West Bank, the Golan Heights, Gaza and the Sinai. It then again sought direct talks. The nearly universal view in Israel was that the territories should be returned in a negotiated exchange for peace and security. The Security Council Resolution 242 affirmed that concept. Again the Arab response was rejection. At the Khartoum summit meeting in 1967, leaders of the Arab states adopted as their policy toward Israel what came to be called the Three No's: no negotiation, no peace, no recognition. That position has been transformed in recent years. In 1977 President Anwar Sadat went to Jerusalem. With the help of President Jimmy Carter, he and Prime Minister Menachem Begin reached the Camp David agreements. Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty, and Israel withdrew from the Sinai. It was exactly the formula Israel had envisaged: the exchange of land for peace. No other Arab leader has made a similar gesture like Sadat's. But gradually the other neighbors have come to accept the inescapable reality of Israel. Their leaders no longer use insulting epithets to describe the state. In Amman and Damascus they speak of "the Government of Israel." Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization have all said they are ready to negotiate with Israel in the framework of an international conference. All have indicated that they are prepared to negotiate on the land-for-peace formula. Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, reiterated recently that he accepts Resolution 242, with its call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory to "secure and recognized" borders. He said the PLO's policy is "land for peace." But as the Arab parties have moved in one direction, the Israeli government has moved in the other—away from the principles that it established long ago. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejects the land-for-peace principle. He rejects the proposed international conference. He rejects Resolution 242 as the world understands it, claiming that Israel's obligation under it was met by withdrawal from the Sinai. (Everyone involved in its passage says it applies to all the occupied territories.) When he was in the United States, Mr. Shamir emphasized his objections to the possible procedures of an international conference and to the timetable of Secretary of State George Shultz's peace plan. Those are fair points. But they are really irrelevant so long as Mr. Shamir rejects any further withdrawal from occupied territory. That would remove the subject matter from any negotiating table. Israel refuses to talk with a crucial party on the Arab side, the PLO. Four months of protest in the West Bank and Gaza have made clear that even that Palestinians see it as their spokesman. The objection to negotiating with the PLO is that it carries out terrorism, like its recent murderous attack on a civilian bus near Dimona in Israel. But peace often requires negotiation between parties with each other's blood on their hands—the Sandinistas and the contra, for example. The first step in the Middle East negotiating process would logically be the cessation of armed attacks of any kind. But, skeptics will ask, can the Arabs be believed? Doesn't the PLO covenant still call for a secular Palestinian state where Israel is now? Yehoshafat Harkabi, the former chief of Israeli military intelligence, answers that a dream of Israel's disappearance may continue, but that in practice Jordan and the PLO have adjusted to the realistic need for "political accommodation." And Israel must seize the opportunity that presents, he says: "What is important to us is that the goal of eliminating Israel ceases to be policy," as distinguished from "grand design." There is no way of extinguishing a people's vicious dreams, which are liable to persist even after political accommodation. A political settlement eventually uproots the vicious dreams and cancels them out, while lack of political accommodation establishes and reinforces them. The New York Times.

Sometimes You Deal

ERRORISM is not an issue of moral absolutes, devoutly though one might wish it were so. It is too long since he lion sat down with the Mau Mau and he ligit to pretend that terrorism can never be allowed to prevail. Treating with the PLO is a matter of whether you accept them as legitimate representatives of Palestinians' views (answer: yes, with some reservations), just as it is with the African National Congress in South Africa, Israel, like South Africa, or China in Tibet or the Soviets in Afghanistan, will seize an opposition in [its] own image, and it won't be a very polite one. The outside world's job is to make absolutely clear the West's stand (against) the use of terrorism outside national borders. —Adrian Hamilton, writing in The Observer (London).



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

First Comes Recognition

The opinion column "Israel's Jews Have No Place Else to Go" (March 17), by George F. Will, points out the need for direct bilateral negotiations instead of an international conference. But to have bilateral negotiations there must be two partners, and if the past few months have taught us anything it is that no one can negotiate for the Palestinians except themselves. It also follows that any meaningful negotiation must be based on peace for territory.

Mr. Will scuttles any idea of an independent Palestinian state by arguing that an acceptable guarantee assuring Israel's existence as a state can ever be upheld by any of the parties involved. Now we are in a vicious circle: No peace for territories because it is impossible to effectively guarantee Israel's existence, and no guarantee of existence since no one will agree to give up territories. Nadia Hijab's opinion column on the same page, "The Palestinians Once Had a Land and Still Have Rights," shows a bit more insight, if only because it deals with the moral questions behind the Palestinian problem: She does an admirable job of stressing the suffering and the unjust treatment of the Palestinian people. But in her extremely partisan view, she leaves crucial points unmentioned. The Palestinians may have been greatly wronged by the creation of Israel, but they were no less wronged by their Arab brothers, who put countless effort into promoting a tragic rejection of the reality of a two-state Palestine. Nadia Hijab does not mention that the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza occurred after all-out war having as sole aim the destruction of Israel. "Everyone has a right

to exist," she writes. But if the PLO's solution is either a secular democratic state or two separate states, it still has far to go, as it has not even acknowledged the existence of one state, and prefers hijacking to political initiatives. Unfortunately, ideas similar to those espoused by these two writers guide the people at the head of both the Jewish and the Palestinian communities. PAUL BELOPOLSKY, Paris.

The Zionists' difficulty was that there was no real Arab nationalist movement that addressed itself to Palestine, and thus no leadership with whom a dialogue might have been carried out. Prominent Jewish thinkers, such as Martin Buber, openly advocated a binational state. But this did not seem enough for the Arabs, who in the 1920s began resorting to violence. Had the Arabs even considered one of the partition arrangements, particularly that of 1947, they would have a state today. When Egypt and Jordan controlled the occupied territories for 19 years up to 1967, there was never any move to create a state for the residents. The Palestinians have only their extremist, rejectionist leadership to blame for taking them down the destructive and profitless road of violence. The PLO, whose charter pledges the destruction of Israel, has succeeded in terrorizing the population into submission. Since 1967, 429 Arab Palestinians have been murdered by this so-called moderate organization, and 3,110 have been wounded in a variety of terrorist reprisals against people who dared breathe words of conciliation with Israel. BURT KEIMACH, Deputy Director, Britain/Israel Public Affairs Centre, London.

The opinion column by Nadia Hijab was excellent. I hope it makes an impact, because it was honest, clear and to the point. The moral issue is indeed at the core of the Palestinian question. ELISABETH KRAEMER-SINGH, Bonn.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Full Span of Progress in Europe

By Don Cook

PARIS—Packing up to move back to America after 43 years in Europe is like sorting out all the characters and subplots in Tolstoy's "War and Peace." When I arrived in Liverpool as a war correspondent in February 1945, aboard the Cimarron Line troopship Mauretania with 7,000 American soldiers packed like sardines from the hold to the sun deck, the allied armies had not yet reached the Rhine, and Hitler's V-1 buzz bombs and V-2 rockets were still falling on England. Now, as I leave Europe, latter-day nuclear descendants of that early Nazi rocketry—U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles and Soviet SS-20s—will soon also begin to leave, turning a page of history, hopefully for good. At the end of 50 years of daily journalism, of a crowded, colorful, action-filled parade of men and events, the events are pasted up in more than 30 scrapbooks with names from Roosevelt to Reagan and datelines from Washington to Moscow and well beyond. Memory turns mainly to the men, not the events—men like Jean Monnet, Dean Acheson, Anthony Eden, John Foster Dulles, W. Averell Harriman, George C. Marshall, Konrad Adenauer, David Bruce, Charles de Gaulle, Harold Macmillan and Henry A. Kissinger.

no other way, because the process is much greater than the problem." When I was in Brussels two months ago, covering my last European Community summit meeting, I thought back to that conversation. Now heads of the 12 EC countries had reached agreement after a year of wrangling on a package deal to curb European agricultural spending. Once again Monnet's "process" was greater than the problem. De Gaulle detested the idea of a federalized Europe. He had Monnet's telephone tapped. Monnet dismissed a warning about this with the remark, "Well, tant pis, perhaps he'll learn something." Once when I raised some point with Monnet about "negotiating" with de

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MEANWHILE The writer, now retiring as European diplomatic correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, is a former chief European correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune.

Gaulle, he got that slightly pained look on his face and said: "My friend, you do not negotiate with General de Gaulle. He does not negotiate once his mind is made up. What you have to do is set up hard facts, confront him with truths that he must take into account. Then he can be very flexible. But he does not negotiate."

The most absorbing diplomatic story for me was the Geneva conference of 1954 when the French disengaged from their unwinnable Indochina war.

Negotiations lasted from early April to the end of July. It was absorbing not only because of the issue of war and peace but because of the high quality of the leaders and diplomats involved, and the East-West complexities of China's presence at such a conference.

John Foster Dulles saw the French efforts to end their involvement in Indochina as a sellout to communism and he was totally without composure, yet it always seemed that it would be as improper to call him by his first name as it would be to call the pope Jack.

I always came away with a clearer sense of what was important and what was not, with a sense of how history was moving, of the future shaping of events. I recall going to see him in Luxembourg in the early 1950s when he had just set up the headquarters of the European Coal and Steel Community, his great creation that changed the political and economic outlook for Europe. Looking for a headline story, I tried to question him on a problem of tariff harmonization in the steel industry that was holding things up in those early days of building Europe.

After some back-and-forth on the subject, Monnet grew a little impatient and said: "Look, my friend, this is a process in which we are involved—not a tariff negotiation. We are building a market for all of Europe. We are at the beginning of a process, and this problem you are talking about will be solved because there is

along the shores of Lake Geneva, we were weaving together a complexity of diplomatic and political maneuvering as the French and British fought hard and skillfully, with little or no help from the Americans, to wrestle a settlement agreement out of Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov and Chou En-lai. No television cameras could poke into the reporting and writing of this history.

In the end, Indochina was partitioned on the 17th parallel, with Hanoi going to the Communists and Saigon to the West. It was a far better settlement than Dulles believed possible for the French. America's Vietnam War might have been avoided had anybody in power in Washington in the 1960s been prepared to learn from the French experience how and why it all happened in 1954.

Dulles was the first secretary of state to make a major personal effort to "use" the press. I do not say this resentfully. But I never felt this to be the case with Dean Acheson or Dean Rusk. On the other hand, Henry Kissinger carried it to a remorselessly fine art—with the added advantage of keeping a lock-hold on correspondents traveling with him on his Air Force plane. With Dulles, a reporter with his feet on the ground always had other contacts or sources—as in the case of covering the Geneva conference of 1954. But with Kissinger you were all but imprisoned, up in the air.

Sitting in the secretary's cabin, being told what he had just done and was now about to do, I always felt rather like one of those Strasbourg geese being stuffed with corn in a pen: nowhere to move or turn. When you landed there was not much choice but to tell it the way Henry told it—and, as a reporter, resent it.

If there has been one basic theme running through reporting from Europe for the last 43 years, it has been confrontation with the Soviet Union. America's involvement in Europe from the Marshall Plan and the birth of NATO in 1949 to the tedious diplomatic reporting from Helsinki and Geneva and Vienna and Belgrade and Madrid—all of it was part and parcel of the ups and downs of East-West confrontation.

But what an enormous success these postwar years have been for the West. Containment of the Soviet Union has worked, more or less as George Kennan foresaw. A Soviet leader has at last emerged who is pragmatic enough and strong enough to choose a course of domestic reform rather than another futile round of pseudo-conflict with the West as a means of governing.

The real significance of the impending withdrawal of missiles from Europe is the tacit admission on the part of the Soviet Union, 40 years after the Berlin blockade, that war against Western Europe is not and never really has been an option in the exercise of Soviet power.

So I depart from Europe at a time when containment is a proven success and confrontation is no longer going to be the theme of history. It is a good time to be going home. Los Angeles Times.

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Baghdad Is Using Larger Missiles Against Tehran

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — In the past week, Iraq has begun using new and larger missiles against the Iranian capital to increase the destructive power of its impact and raise the "terror" factor in Iran's most important urban population, according to Western military officials here.

These officials, who have received no confirmation from Iranian authorities, believe that Iraq in some instances has begun using aircraft to fire heavy missiles with larger warheads into Tehran.

"In the last couple of days, several missiles have been launched from aircraft," said a long-serving Western official, who was reflecting the observations gathered by a number of resident military attaches.

Earlier this year, Iraq began using long-range Soviet TU-16 Badger bombers to launch heavy missiles against Iranian oil tankers in the Gulf.

The use of a new missile in attacks on cities coincides with a threat from the Iraqi leadership to

"level" Iranian cities using "all available weapons" until Iran agrees to a settlement of the brutal conflict, which is in its eighth year.

According to these officials, for the first time Iraq may have launched Soviet-made SS-12s carrying 2,000-pound (900-kilogram) high-explosive warheads against Tehran.

Use of the SS-12, though an older missile in the Soviet arsenal of delivering either nuclear or conventional warheads, still would represent an escalation by Iraq in the missile duel that almost daily sets off air-raid sirens in Tehran that send hundreds of thousands of residents scrambling for shelters, basements or interior stairwells.

The Western military officials said the SS-12 is but one of the candidates for a new Iraqi delivery rocket. They said an air-launched version of the Soviet-made Styx missile with a heavier warhead could also be responsible for some of the enormously powerful missile strikes of recent days.

Many previous missile strikes have done minimum damage be-

cause, Western military experts believe, Iraqi missile technicians have been forced to lighten the explosive payload of the warhead to achieve the range required to send the rocket the 350 kilometers (350 miles) from the Iraqi border to Tehran.

Delivering the missile part of the distance by aircraft, or using a heavier booster, such as the SS-12s, would enable Iraq to throw a larger warhead into Tehran.

Though Iranian security forces quickly cordon off missile impact areas and foreigners are subject to arrest for straying too close, rumors of hundreds of deaths from some of the largest missile strikes are treated as credible by the diplomatic community.

Iraq has maintained a supply of SS-12 missiles in its arsenal for some time, Western officials say, and Soviet officials in Tehran have reported through diplomatic channels that they retain "political control" over Iraqi use of the SS-12. Thus far in the attacks on cities, the Soviet officials have reported to other diplomats, the Kremlin has not consented to the use of SS-12s against Iran.

Two weeks ago, the Soviet ambassador to Tehran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in what Western diplomatic sources say is a growing irritation by the Iranian regime with the Soviet supply of missiles to Iraq, which appear to have only one purpose: attacks on Iranian civilians.

At last week's Friday prayers at Tehran University, which attracted a large crowd despite forecasts of incoming missiles, foreign journalists were surrounded by demonstrators chanting not only the familiar "Death to America" refrain of the Iranian revolution, but also the added refrain of "Death to Russia."

In 1985, Iran initiated the use of missiles in the war and used them with growing intensity in 1986 and 1987 in response to the Iraqi use of air power to bomb civilian and economic targets deep in Iran.

A new assessment of Western military attaches has concluded that 122 missiles have hit Tehran this year.

According to sources, the Soviet Union sent in a special Aeroflot flight to evacuate nonessential embassy personnel, and Iranian offi-

cialists noted that Iraq paused its site barrage for 20 hours while Soviet evacuation was under way at Mehrabad Airport.

Indian Tanker Attack
Shipping sources said that an Iranian tanker attacked an Iranian tanker in the southern Gulf on Friday, causing a fire on board, reported from Dubai, U.A.E. Arab Emirates.

They said the 24,529-ton Jaayan Vyasa was raked with machine-gun fire off the coast of United Arab Emirates. The crew room was damaged, they said, a crew member was believed to have been injured.

The ship was the seventh vessel attacked by Iraq in the week in retaliation for Iraqi oil on its oil lifeline.

The sources said the Jaayan Vyasa was on its way to the port of Al Jubayl when it was tacked at 11:20 A.M. local time.

On Saturday, Iraq, under criticism for its alleged use of chemical weapons, vowed to continue everything in its arsenal to for victory.



IN BELFAST, 2 CHARGED IN SOLDIERS' MURDERS — Henry Maguire, 28, being escorted by policemen to a prison van after he and another man, Alexander Murphy, 30, were charged with the March 19 murders of two British soldiers in west Belfast during an Irish Republican Army funeral. A third man, Thomas Hawkins, 38, was charged Sunday in the case.

CHAD: Libya Agrees to Talks Over Disputed Border

(Continued from Page 1)

filtrate from sanctuaries in the Darfur region of western Sudan. "They are going to keep harassing from the Darfur and maybe from across Lake Chad," Mahamat Nori, a northern army commander, said. "The last place they are going to attack is the northern front. They know that if they leave their barricaded camps, we are going to come in right behind."

On several occasions last year, Chadian troops won victories by chasing Libyan soldiers as they retreated into heavily fortified bases.

In the Darfur region, Libya's quiet courtship of the Sudan seems to have paid off with free passage given to Libyans seeking to attack Chad. The Sudanese leader, Sadek el-Mahdi, spent several years in exile in Libya.

Libya, whose oil wealth gives it Africa's highest per capita income, \$7,500, embarked on an ambitious aid program for Darfur — new roads, emergency shipments of food, and the sending of what were supposedly agricultural experts.

According to Chadian officials, though, these specialists were often Libyan army officers who used the new roads to smuggle in guns.

Libyan forces are "no longer in the phase of smuggling in rifles in sacks of flour," said Ahmed Moussa-Mi, the Chadian president's cabinet chief. "They now have 50 to 60 all-terrain vehicles."

The smuggled arms seem to have found quick use. On March 8, a Libyan-led attack on a Chadian border post left 20 of the attackers killed and 10 captured. Four days later, hundreds of demonstrators marched in Khartoum, Sudan's

capital, to protest the Libyan presence in western Sudan.

However, Sudan is not expected to act. Libya has become Sudan's principal source of weapons in its war against separatist guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

The attackers in the March 8 incident were largely members of the Islamic Legion, a mercenary group composed of unemployed West African youths hired by Libya. With a relatively small population of about three million, one accustomed to a fairly easy standard of living, Libya's leaders have found it politically expedient to hire mercenaries to do much of the fighting against Chad.

In the Darfur region, Libya has resumed an old strategy of arming Chadian rebels in an effort to depict the fighting as a civil war. Those Chadian dissidents under arms — no more than several hundred — include Arabs under the leadership of Sheikh Ibn Omar and Hadjerat tribesmen from Chad's central Ouera region.

While the Darfur threat is considered low-level, Chadian officials complain that this second front drains men and materials from the northern front.

To ease the pressure, the French, who play a rear-guard role in Chad, have stationed about 300 soldiers in Abeche, a Chadian town 100 miles (160 kilometers) by road from the Sudanese border. French radar at Abeche can detect major ground movements, and Jaguar jets routinely take off for patrols from the town's new airstrip, which was inaugurated in October.

While U.S. officials in Washington do not hide their joy at seeing

Colonel Gadhafi's troops bloodied, French officials try to dampen Chadian desires to drive the Libyans out of the Aozou Strip.

Last summer, after President Habre's forces expelled the Libyans from all of northern Chad but the Aozou, the French suddenly slowed arms deliveries to Chadian forces.

France, Chad's primary military supplier, wants the African adversary to settle the Aozou border dispute by international arbitration. French military aid to Chad this year is expected to be close to last year's, about \$70 million.

The United States advocates a more aggressive stance, but has only allocated \$5.5 million in military assistance this year. Last year, Washington gave Chad \$35 million in military aid, which included delivery of 24 of the shoulder-held Stinger missiles.

In return, the United States reportedly received some captured Soviet-made equipment — radar, helicopters, surface-to-air missiles and armored personnel carriers. A Pentagon spokesman in Washington refused to confirm or deny receipt of these armaments.

Killings Alleged
Chad has accused Colonel Gadhafi's government of killing 17 Chadian citizens living in Libya and throwing hundreds of other Chadian civilians into a prison camp outside Tripoli, Chad's state-run radio in Ndjamena reported Saturday.

The radio report quoted Chadian officials as saying the incidents occurred Monday. United Press International reported from the Chad capital.

ISRAEL: 4 More Palestinians Are Killed by Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

Sunday morning, apparently in an attempt to make arrests. The dead were identified by the Palestine Press Service as Omar Rabaiah, 23; Ghassan Nuairat, 17, and Mohammed Nuairat, 27. It said eight others were wounded.

The fourth death, that of Yasser al-Khribawi, 14, in the village of Os Salfin, near Nablus, came in disputed circumstances. The army said the death occurred came as an army patrol rescued a tourist bus under attack by a crowd wielding knives and stones. But Penny Johnson, an official of Bir Ziet Universi-

ty, who was on the bus, said the bus had visited the village and left without ever having been in danger.

Mayor of Gaza Resigns
Jonathan C. Randall of The Washington Post reported earlier from Jerusalem.

Bowing to pressure from leaders of the anti-Israeli uprising in the occupied territories, the Palestinian acting mayor of Gaza City submitted his resignation Saturday, according to the Israeli radio. The resignation of the mayor, Hamzeh Turkmani, marked the latest success in efforts by the leader-

ship of the uprising to deprive Israeli-occupied authorities of high-ranking, appointed Palestinian officials.

Apparently in an effort to get Mr. Turkmani to reconsider, Israeli officials said they had not yet accepted the resignation. But Rashid Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza who was removed by the Israelis, said on Israeli television that Mr. Turkmani's decision was final.

Israeli analysts said the resignation could lead to a new wave of departures among appointed officials working for the Israeli authorities.

ARMS: Reagan's Dream Curtailed

(Continued from Page 1)

skepticism about the feasibility of a full space shield, Congress has voted \$10 billion less than the administration sought for SDI research.

Many experts predict that even with the Joint Chiefs' backing for a more limited system, SDI could wither after Mr. Reagan, his most ardent supporter, leaves office in January and his successor confronts the U.S. budget deficit. A veteran arms-control consultant, Albert Carnesale, noted that SDI lacked strong support from U.S. allies, the military industry or the military itself.

Several experts said SDI's political future was also clouded by an even more radically scaled-down alternative defense suggested by Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Nunn, who is skeptical of the notion that space-based weapons are feasible or affordable, backed study of a ground-based system to protect against a few stray missiles launched by accident or by Third World countries.

Some SDI supporters suggest that the administration embrace this as a "font in the door." Other SDI proponents, though, fear this proposal would weaken the administration's more ambitious plan by using up available funds.

Some SDI proponents said their efforts to build a lasting consensus for the program have been badly harmed by the administration's shifting and often questionable explanations of it.

Mr. Reagan initially promised that SDI would never be "just another method of protecting missile silos" or other military targets. And General Abrahamson said a year ago that "that is not what we are about. Absolutely not."

But David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1978 to 1982, said: "It's clear to me that they're talking about the defense of military targets at such a low level of effectiveness."

Donald Hicks, the Pentagon's undersecretary of defense for research and engineering from 1985 to 1986, agreed that the initial SDI system was "really suitable only for a military defense."

Although Mr. Reagan promised in 1986 at a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that he would "do away with" offensive nuclear weapons wherever missile defenses were deployed, the defensive system now being developed would clearly augment, not replace, existing U.S. nuclear missiles, bombers and submarines.

Despite the assertion in 1983 by Caspar W. Weinberger, then secretary of defense, that "the defensive systems the president is talking about are not designed to be partial," the Joint Chiefs decided that the best anti-missile system would do was blunt 50 percent of a plausible attack by the Soviet Union's most accurate SS-18 missiles, and only 30 percent of its entire force.

Although experts can only guess about the effect of at least 3,500

nuclear explosions near U.S. military targets, a recent Princeton University study using Defense Department models concluded that such an attack would kill 13 million to 34 million Americans and seriously wound up to 64 million.

Given this potential outcome, SDI officials said they had no choice but to jetison Mr. Reagan's goal of eliminating the threat posed by nuclear ballistic missiles from their 1987 report to Congress, after giving it prominence in two previous annual reports.

Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense for international security policy from 1981 to 1987, said recently, "It is inevitable that the SDI program would change in the direction of greater realism."

In a speech at the Brookings Institution, he criticized administration officials "who think the only way to maintain a public constituency for SDI is to promise a capability for defending people" that such a program "is never going to be able to maintain."

Fred Hoffman, a longtime Defense Department consultant who chaired an important panel on the role of strategic defenses shortly after the president's speech in 1983, explained that "the funding level for SDI has been such that it became increasingly hard to justify an unending program of research aimed at a perfect defense."

Early plans for the limited defense call for several thousand rockets to be deployed, beginning in the mid- to late 1990s, in orbiting space "garages," where they could be fired at attacking missiles a few minutes after launch.

Brigadier General Wayne Knudson, a director of plans at the Pentagon's Space Command in Colorado Springs, Colorado, said the proposed system probably would protect some military facilities for "hundreds of minutes, but I'm not sure how many hundreds and you can't be sure in advance which ones would last this long."

VOTE: Democrats in Disarray

(Continued from Page 1)

campaigning in every state, including Connecticut which voted Tuesday, Colorado, which holds caucuses on April 4, and Wisconsin, where there is a primary on April 5.

Mr. Gephardt made up considerable ground in the final week of the campaigning. He still fell short, but expenditures of more than \$350,000 on television commercials, the work of trade union allies and the candidate's own unceasing stress on the need for tougher measures against unfair foreign competition made an impact, particularly among auto workers whose jobs have been imperiled.

But even a last campaign day that began before dawn was not quite enough, and it is widely thought in the political community that Mr. Gephardt will withdraw from the presidential campaign to concentrate on seeking re-election to his House seat.

Neither Mr. Simon nor Mr. Gore was able to make any real dent on the Michigan election, and Mr. Gore looks more and more each week like a southern regional candidate with nowhere to go now that "Super Tuesday," when the Southern and Border states voted, has passed.

Only a tiny fraction of Michigan Democrats and independents voted in the caucuses. With more than



A Moscow policeman speaking into his walkie-talkie as Armenians gathered at a Moscow cemetery.

SOVIET: Some Objective News

(Continued from Page 1)

frantic debates on what stories to run, a few arguments, a steady stream of gossip, and the phone never stops ringing.

"It's the Crimean Tatar story. They want to file on something from Simferopol, a demo, that happened this morning."

"People from Armenia keep getting through, Sasha, but as soon as they begin to talk about the strikes, the line goes dead. Damn police. What are we going to do?"

The Armenia problem is solved by phoning from another apartment. This time the line is clear until the story from Yerevan has been dictated.

The production process commands the apartment so thoroughly that Mr. Kalgutin is forced to hide out in a tiny back room. Mr. Podrabinek's father, Pinchus, takes dictation from a correspondent in Riga.

Mr. Podrabinek and the others produce a weekly edition of 150 to 170 copies on typewriters. If someone manages to get a blank cassette to a staffer, he or she will read the issue out to the tape for them. Many

readers make photocopies of the original "first generation" of issues. Mr. Podrabinek said that Express-Khronika now gets to around 50 Soviet cities by the time all the copying and recopying is done.

Objectivity is the paper's uniqueness. In a city of opinions, Express-Khronika tries to resist them. "We are starved for information, not points of view," Mr. Podrabinek said.

Another editor, Sergei Lyozov, said that while certain official publications, such as the weeklies Ogonyok and the Moscow News, provide fresh opinion and investigative pieces, the official Tass news agency and the most widely read dailies, Pravda and Izvestia, fail to cover breaking news events such as the demonstrations in Yerevan and the riots in Sumgait.

"In the past, of course, the official papers would publish nothing at all," Mr. Lyozov said. "Glasnost means they are now publishing bias and scraps, always distorted, and always weeks late. Sometimes Pravda will print things we had a couple of weeks before but naturally they never get it right."

The closest the weekly gets to argument are petition forms that subscribers can send to the government if they choose. This week, Express-Khronika gives readers the opportunity to clip and send a letter asking that Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn be allowed to visit the Soviet Union and publish his documentary history of the prison camps, "Gulag Archipelago."

ARMENIA: Strikes Abound

(Continued from Page 1)

from Stepanakert, Pravda said most of factories were idle. Izvestia denied dissident reports that protests were taking place in the city. It said the atmosphere calm, although police units patrolling the streets.

"More and more people are realizing that work stoppages, demonstrations and other similar merely hamper the just and the solution of the Nagorno-Karab issue," Izvestia said.

Officials in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, said the city was a day after a "ghost town" of tion staged by nationalists but the Nagorno-Karabakh cause.

Organizers, responding to a on protest ordered by local authorities, had called on people remain indoors on Saturday instead of gathering at a plaza main rally.

"There is no doubt that to some extent we are guilty for providing scant information in the past," Izvestia said, adding "the journalist's profession is from the most respected today Stepanakert."

In Moscow, the head of a human rights group said that one group of Armenians reported dissidents to have been arrested last week had been charged with spreading false information slandering the state.

Ley M. Timofeyev, chairman of the independent human rights monitoring group Press Club Gnost, said the charges had brought against Panur Aikria member of the Nagorno-Karab committee leading the Armo campaign. "It's the first time statute has been used for most Mr. Timofeyev said.

In another development, Tass press agency said several people were detained at rallies in Soviet Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia on Friday.

A Latvian dissident, Ron Gausis, said by telephone that 14 others were seized by security officials during a rally in Riga memory of Latvians deported Siberia by Stalin.

Tass said nine people were detained and brought to administrative account after vigorous act by public order squads. The act also reported that five arrests had been made at a similar rally in Estonian capital, Tallinn.

Czech Protest Broken
The Czechoslovak prime minister, Frantisek Tomasek, said today that police use of non-st dogs and tear gas to break peaceful Roman Catholic prayer in Bratislava would only strengthen the church. Reuters reported it Vienna.

The police moved in when thousands of Catholics defied a ban on Friday night in main square of Bratislava, mandating greater religious freedom. "This is very sad," Cardinal mask said. "We didn't do anything like this, on this scale. But he added, "Loyalty to church is getting more and more lively. It's stronger than in the past, especially among young people."

Asked whether the authorities could drive more people support the church, Cardinal mask said: "Without a doubt will strengthen us even more. Plainclothes and uniformed policemen chased demonstrators throwing them into police vans and unmarked cars. Dissidents up to 190 people were arrested although it was unclear how many were still being held.

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Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مكتبة المجلد"

Finland: Facing Up to 1992

IN THE NEWS

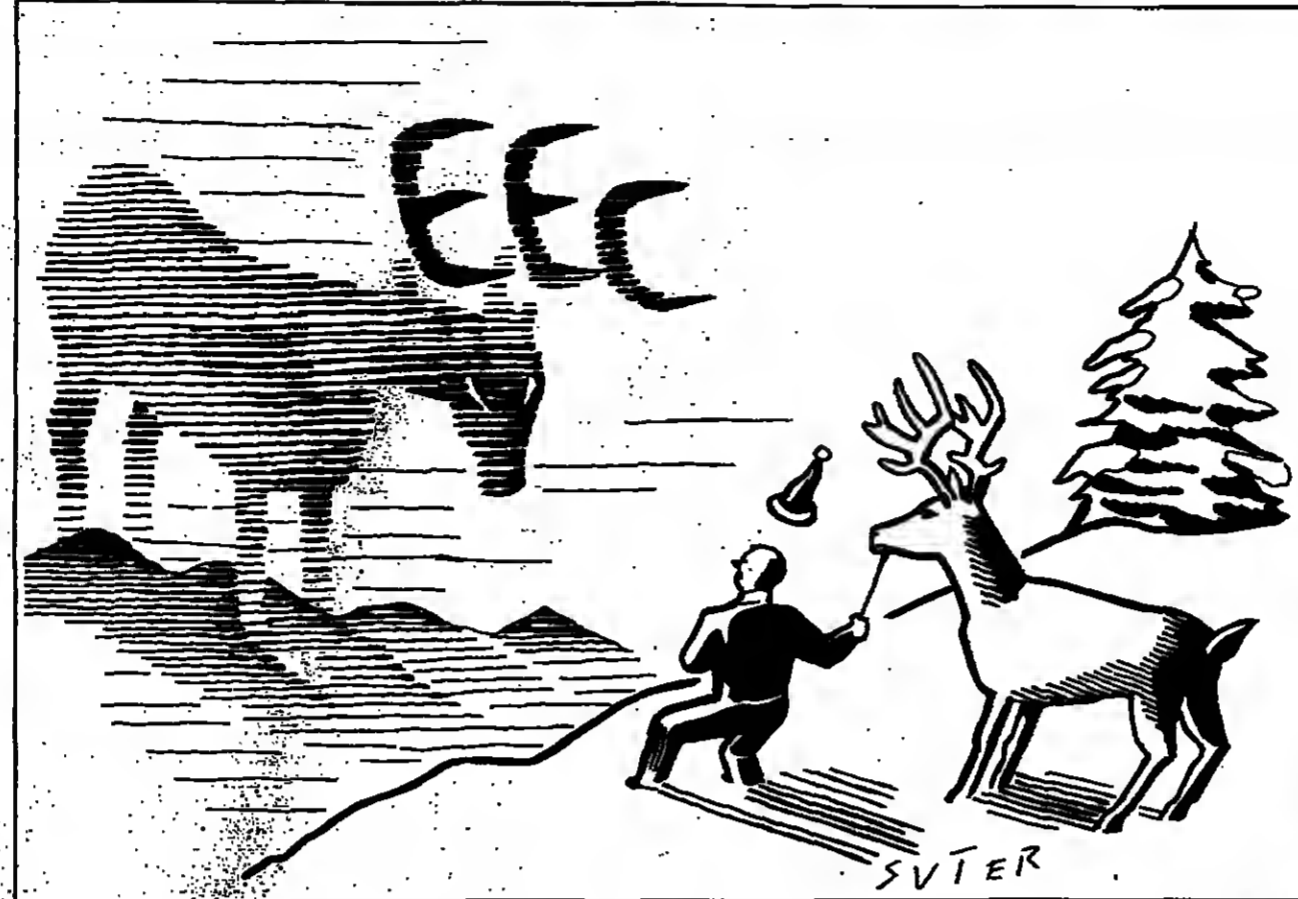
Dec. 4, 1987: Finland Sees Threat to EFTA
 Finland's trade minister, Pertti Salonen, warns that the future of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) could be at risk unless the group collaborates with the European Community as it moves toward 1992.

Jan. 20: Nokia Acquires Data Systems Unit
 Nokia AB, Finland's biggest publicly traded industrial enterprise, acquires the data systems division of L.M. Ericsson AB, the Swedish electronics company. The acquisition of 80 percent of Ericsson Information Systems makes Nokia Europe's second largest maker of data terminals.

Feb. 15: Koivisto Re-Elected
 President Mauno Koivisto is re-elected to a second six-year term by the electoral college. The 301-member college, chosen in elections that ended Jan. 2, gave the Social Democratic leader 189 votes in a second ballot after an inconclusive first round. Mr. Koivisto won 47.9 percent of the popular vote and 144 seats in the college.

Feb. 28: Ice Hockey Team Wins 1st Olympic Medal
 In the final ice hockey match of the Winter Olympics, Finland delivers the only defeat of the Games to the Soviet team.

The 2-1 victory assures the Finnish team of a silver medal — its first in Olympic ice hockey. Earlier, the team lost 5-2 to Czechoslovakia, then won easily over West Germany, 8-0. Before meeting the Soviet team, Finland's assistant coach, Hanna Jorjikka, noted: "It's a question of one game, 60 minutes, by not"



Has Neutrality Become Obsolete?

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — Finland and the other European neutral nations — Austria, Sweden and Switzerland — are beginning to stir out of their complacent belief in an everlasting status quo. The immediate challenge they face is posed by the process of economic integration in Western Europe. Economic interests pull them into the Common Market, neutrality keeps them out.

More fundamentally, the traditional concept of neutrality is coming under critical scrutiny. It is a concept rooted in the experience of two world wars and the military confrontation of the past decades. Will it retain its validity in the more peaceful conditions now evolving between the two alliances?

Neutrality is usually defined in negative terms, as a refusal to join alliances or to take sides; hardly a slogan to make your blood boil. Yet in each of the four countries, the very word at times has touched the deepest feelings of the people.

COMMENTARY

The Finns, for instance, still remember the passionate declaration of the late President Urho Kekkonen, who at the height of the Berlin crisis of 1961 pledged himself to defend Finnish neutrality to his last breath. Everyone understood what he really meant: It was his way of saying no to military cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Neutrality always implies the rejection of

another alternative. In theory, a small state lying between rival military blocs can choose between joining either bloc or staying neutral.

In practice, however, it is inconceivable that a state could choose either of two alliances. For reasons of geopolitics or ideology, normally only one can be an acceptable alternative. Thus, a state that chooses neutrality rejects the alternative of joining one of the alliances.

The position of Sweden at the end of the 1940s is a case in point. The alternatives were neutrality or membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. By staying neutral, Sweden said no to NATO. It followed that the Western powers regarded Swedish neutrality with displeasure, while the Soviet Union praised it.

Continued on page 8

Integrated EC Poses A Major Challenge

By Henry Tanner

HELSINKI — The Finns, like other neighbors of the European Community, have their eyes riveted on 1992, the year in which all the remaining barriers to the free movement of goods, labor and services are supposed to be abolished within the community's internal market.

Finnish industrialists are convinced that the European internal market will become a reality by the mid-1990s — rather than on deadline, in 1992, as the negotiations between the 12 move from marginal to crucial issues of national interest.

How to gear themselves to cooperation and competition with the emerging new giant is regarded as the overriding issue facing Finnish industry, the labor unions and the government. Finnish companies will have to step up the restructuring processes that are under way to increase productivity, cut costs and seek international alliances, among other things.

Finland's distant location from the heart of Europe and the relatively recent stage of its industrialization make the challenge more formidable than in most countries.

As a region, the European Community is Finland's foremost trading partner. It bought 42 percent of Finnish exports in 1987. This compared with 17 percent for the Soviet bloc and 23 percent for the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which includes Norway, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland in addition to Finland. Imports from the EC increased by 15 percent in 1987.

Among individual countries, only the Soviet Union with 15 percent and neighboring Sweden, with close to 15 percent, bought more Finnish goods than West Germany and Britain, each with 11 percent.

But despite the magnitude of the challenge, public debate about Europe has been muted. This is because the Finns — industrialists as well as politicians and labor leaders — are agreed on the fundamental issue involved: They rule out full membership in the community as being incompatible with Finnish neutrality.

are equally categorical. There is no such consensus in Finland's two Nordic neighbors. In Sweden, a vocal part of the business community is urging membership on an unwilling government. And in Norway, a NATO member whose voters turned down EC membership in a referendum 16 years ago, the prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, has stated that it

Cooperation and competition with the emerging new giant is the overriding issue.

would take a new referendum to reverse that decision — a risk that her ruling Labor Party is not eager to face a second time.

In Austria, Foreign Minister Alois Mock has come out for full membership and Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, more cautiously, has said that he "does not rule it out."

But the situation in Vienna changed last month when the Soviet Union intervened publicly in this internal Austrian debate for the first time.

The Soviet ambassador in Vienna called a press conference and, in answer to an obviously planted question from a Soviet correspondent, declared that the Soviet government "absolutely does not agree" with those Austrian politicians who argue that membership in the community could be squared with the country's neutrality as defined by the 1955 state treaty. Earlier, the ambassador is understood to have delivered similar messages to Austrian officials.

The signal from Moscow has been carefully registered and studied in Helsinki even though it made few headlines in the international

Continued on page 9

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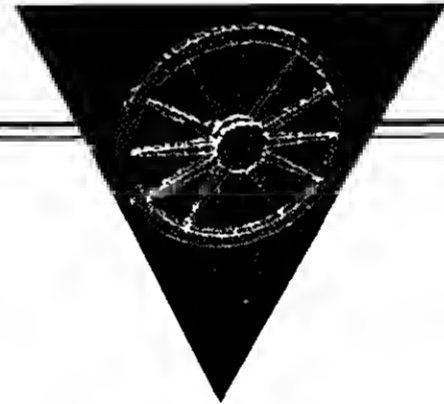
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Industry Finding High-Tech Niche

Some smaller firms have become outstanding in their field.

By Henry Tanner

HELSINKI — Finland, where as recently as 30 years ago almost half the population was still working in agriculture and forestry, is a late-comer to high technology. But during the past 10 years, Finnish companies have made up for lost time.

The country's traditional industries, shipbuilding and wood products, have made massive capital investments and converted to the latest in computerized manufacturing processes and machinery.

While shipyards in the rest of Europe have closed or are struggling against odds, the Finnish yards have found prosperity in the two specialized niches in which they excel — modern, electronics-filled icebreakers and other Arctic ships, and luxury cruise liners for the Caribbean.

"We have built 60 percent of the world's icebreakers and one-third of the world's cruise ships," said Tankmar Horn, the chairman of the Wärtsilä Shipbuilding Company.

The first of two nuclear-powered icebreakers for the Soviet Union is ready to be towed to Leningrad, where the Soviets will fit it with its reactor. It cost \$250 million and will be "the first civilian nuclear-powered vessel built in the Western world," according to Mr. Horn. It will

need to go home for bunkering every two years instead of the two weeks for diesel-powered icebreakers. A sister ship will be ready in two-and-a-half years.

Smaller Finnish firms also have made it their strategy to hunt for promising niches that they can fill rather than competing across-the-board with the big established, financially overpowering high-tech industries of Europe, the United States and Japan.

Many of them have done well, and some have become outstanding in their field. Some have been around for 40 or 50 years, but others have been founded recently by young people straight out of the Finnish University of Technology.

One company, Rauma-Repola, recently concluded trials on a new deep-sea research vessel that it says can go to a "depth of six kilometers" (3.7 miles) and thus is able to operate in 98 percent of the world's oceans. The first two vessels have just been delivered to the Soviet Union.

Finnish spending on research and development, though still only a modest 1.6 percent of gross national product, is picking up. In relative terms, it is now increasing more rapidly than anywhere else in Europe, according to Juhani Kuusi, the director of the National Technology Development Center, which was created five years ago to assist Finnish companies.

Tecnomen, one of the world leaders in paging systems, is one of the small new companies that have done seasonally well.

Olli Kalervo, its managing director, was 28 when he and a few of his friends turned a former butchershop into a high-tech lab 10 years ago. As he tells it, they had little more than a few screwdrivers, a supply of silicon and a total capital of \$60 when they started. After a while, they borrowed some tables and moved to an abandoned school, where they produced their first software control program for Nokia, the big Finnish electronics group.

The company's first breakthrough came when it developed a novel system of synchronized ultra-high frequency radio transmission for paging messages that, Mr. Kalervo said, "is thought to be the best in the world."

The system is able to deliver messages to pocket pagers anywhere the breadth and 700-mile length of Finland within 22 seconds without benefit of satellites.

Tecnomen built the first system, which is called "simulcasting," for Finland three years ago and has since installed similar systems in Switzerland, where it had to solve the problem of "getting around the mountains," Austria and Sweden.

"Our most impressive sale," said Mr. Kalervo, "was to Japan, where we beat the leading Japanese manufacturers on their home turf" by winning a contract from the city of Tokyo for a paging system that will eventually be expanded to serve 600,000 customers.

The Japanese wanted a display screen on the pagers in Japanese writing. That was a new problem for the Finns, "but we did that too, because the customer wanted it," he said.

Tecnomen also specializes in modernizing telephone systems. One of its devices is an automatic metering device that registers the length and price of a communication. Another is equipment to pinpoint malfunctions.

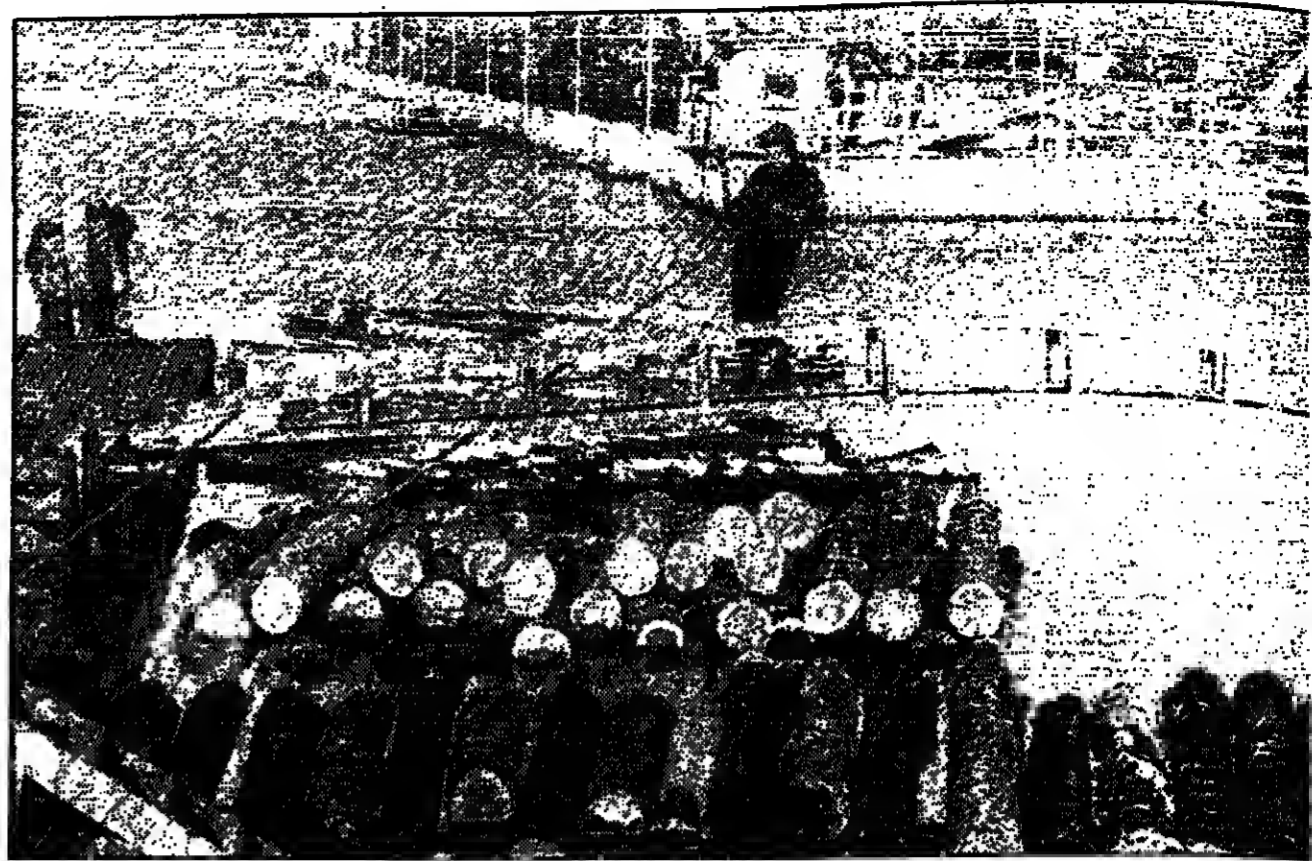
The company will devote the current year to consolidation, but next year "we will be ready with another world-scale innovation," Mr. Kalervo said. He added that capital is no longer a problem — "everybody is trying to give us money now."

Vaisala, an older and more established company, is among the world's leading designers and manufacturers of measuring devices for weather forecasting, aviation, road safety management and industry.

"We are measuring things, that's our business; there is no major airline that is not relying on Vaisala measuring for the planning of its routes and for landing and taking-off at international airports," said Yrjö Toivola, the company's managing director.

The company has been producing radio-sound sensors, a prime tool of meteorology, since its founding in the early 1930s. One of its recent innovations is a remote-sensing, upper-air wind measuring system that it calls "Wind Profiler." It was put on the market last May.

As Mr. Toivola explained it, this is a new



Logs are moved in Kemi, Finland. The wood industry, one of Finland's traditional industries, has made massive capital investments in recent years in an effort to modernize and remain competitive.

technology, which, for the first time, provides a continuous, automatic three-dimensional picture of the wind, making it possible to monitor the upper air continuously without sending up balloons. It serves to anticipate hitherto unpredictable "micro bursts" and windshears.

These occur when cool air dropping down from the upper strata hits the ground and causes sudden side winds of up to 100 miles an hour. These gusts have been a threat to space shuttles and airliners. The technology was developed at the request of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Also last year, Vaisala developed a system of automated electronic road weather stations, which consist of packages of several sensors that are installed at regular intervals along major roads.

The sophisticated sensors monitor everything from temperatures, humidity, visibility and wind speed to changes in the state of the road surface, including, for instance, patches of ice.

The information is computerized and relayed to road maintenance stations and traffic police for action. At a later stage, it will be

relayed directly to drivers, who will be warned of ice or fog ahead or asked to change their route.

The first integrated road monitoring systems were delivered to the Finnish government last year, and other countries with severe climatic conditions are showing interest.

Mr. Toivola carries the company's newest pressure sensor, a tiny glittering square set like a diamond, in his tie clip. On the theory, he said, "that the man from a good high-tech company must be able to carry his product on him."

New Economic Order Puts Traditional Neutrality Into Question

Continued from page 7

As Machiavelli put it, "The one who is not your friend will want you to remain neutral, and the one who is your friend will require you to declare yourself by taking arms."

In the case of Austria, neutrality meant saying no to the past. Austrian neutrality is, in effect, a promise not to join Germany again.

The Swiss, of course, are the purest. They have even said no to the United Nations. The others use the United Nations as a platform to convince the world that their policy is not just a selfish way of saving their own skins, but actually serves the higher interests of the international community by enabling them to provide mediators or peacekeeping forces.

The crucial issue for the neutral countries is no longer how to balance between the superpowers. It is how to order relations with the European Community.

In principle, nothing has changed since the 1960s, when all the neutrals made their choice by staying outside the EC. The four governments continue to adhere to the view that membership in the EC would be incompatible with a policy of neutrality.

There are reasons besides neutrality for not joining. The unique Swiss system of direct democracy and cantonal autonomy could not be reconciled with supranational decision-making in Brussels. In Sweden, the ruling Social Democrats fear a loss of control over social policy. Finland, with an estimated 15 percent of exports going to the Soviet Union in 1987,

looks over its shoulder at Moscow. Austrians, too, must consider a possible Soviet reaction under the 1955 state treaty.

The present drive to create a unified market within the EC by 1992 is different in character from what took place in the 1950s and 1960s.

At that time, economic integration was a means to a political end. The motive was ideological and the purpose was to achieve greater political unity, ultimately a United States of Europe, as a defense against communism. The architects of integration were politicians and civil servants.

Today, it is the businessmen and industrialists of Europe who lead the way. The driving force is technological and commercial. European firms need a bigger home market to be able to meet the American and Japanese competition.

In the neutral countries, too, it is now the businessmen and industrialists who advocate closer ties with the EC. Many of them are inclined to dismiss traditional neutrality as obsolete. Only full membership in the EC, they argue, can ensure participation in making the decisions that determine economic policy within the EC.

The desire to find a way to join the EC without actually abandoning neutrality is especially strong in Austria. The sheer weight of economic interest impels the country in this direction. The EC share of Austrian foreign trade is 60 percent, while the corresponding figure for Switzerland is 55 percent, Sweden 50 percent and Finland 42 percent in 1987.

But there are other, more intangible reasons. Unlike Sweden or Finland, Austria is not a nation-state with a long tradition of resistance to foreign influence. Fifty years ago, the Austrians voted their state out of existence. Now again, they are feeling an urge to merge themselves into a wider community.

Those who believe that neutrality need not be an obstacle to membership in the EC hold up Ireland as a precedent: a neutral state that is an EC member. But the geopolitical position of Ireland in the backyard of NATO is not comparable to that of the nations living in the man's-land between the two military blocks. By calling itself neutral, Ireland simply avoids paying for the security it receives free of charge.

Then there is the thaw in East-West relations. The Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's "new thinking" has raised hopes of a change in the Soviet attitude to the EC. Moscow itself is making overtures to Brussels. Maybe it would no longer object to neutral countries joining the EC?

Soviet diplomats have recently made clear, however, that such speculation is wishful thinking. Austrian neutrality is an integral element in the European structure. Any shift in the Austrian position could set off a chain reaction in Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Gorbachev, besieged already by demands from nationalities within his own realm, must be anxious to keep things in Europe as they are.

Western policy, too, remains wedded to the status quo. The EC gives no sign of having expansionist aspirations. The community is preoccupied with the task of absorbing Spain and Portugal. It can hardly be interested in acquiring new members, especially not of the kind that would claim exemption from such heavy duty as may be required by common political action or defense.

It is a safe bet, therefore, that the basic structure of Europe will remain intact for at least several years, and the neutral nations will have to find access to the Common Market by means other than membership, through the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) as well as bilateral arrangements with Brussels. Yet the hope of change persists. In a recent

interview with the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria has painted an appealing picture of Europe in the mid-1990s. By that time, he believes, the EC might consist of a hard core of members forming a defense community while an outer circle could include neutral states, with Austria acting as bridge between West and East.

Is this merely wishful thinking or a bold vision of future reality? Much will depend on the course of Soviet policy in the next years. If Mr. Gorbachev is able to carry out his grand design, then the sharp edges of East-West confrontation will be blunted, both military alliances will reduce their conventional forces and deploy them in a purely defensive manner and the Soviet Union and the other socialist states will become increasingly integrated into the world economy. In such conditions, the line between allied and neutral states will indeed become blurred.

Such a day is still a long way off. The risk of a setback is obvious. In the meantime, the skeptics continue to hold the fort. Neutrality, they point out, is like an umbrella one keeps for use in bad weather. It would be foolish to throw it away the moment we see a glimpse of the sun shining through the clouds.

MAX JAKOBSON is a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations and writes on international affairs in Helsinki.

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February, 1988

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New Issue

March, 1988



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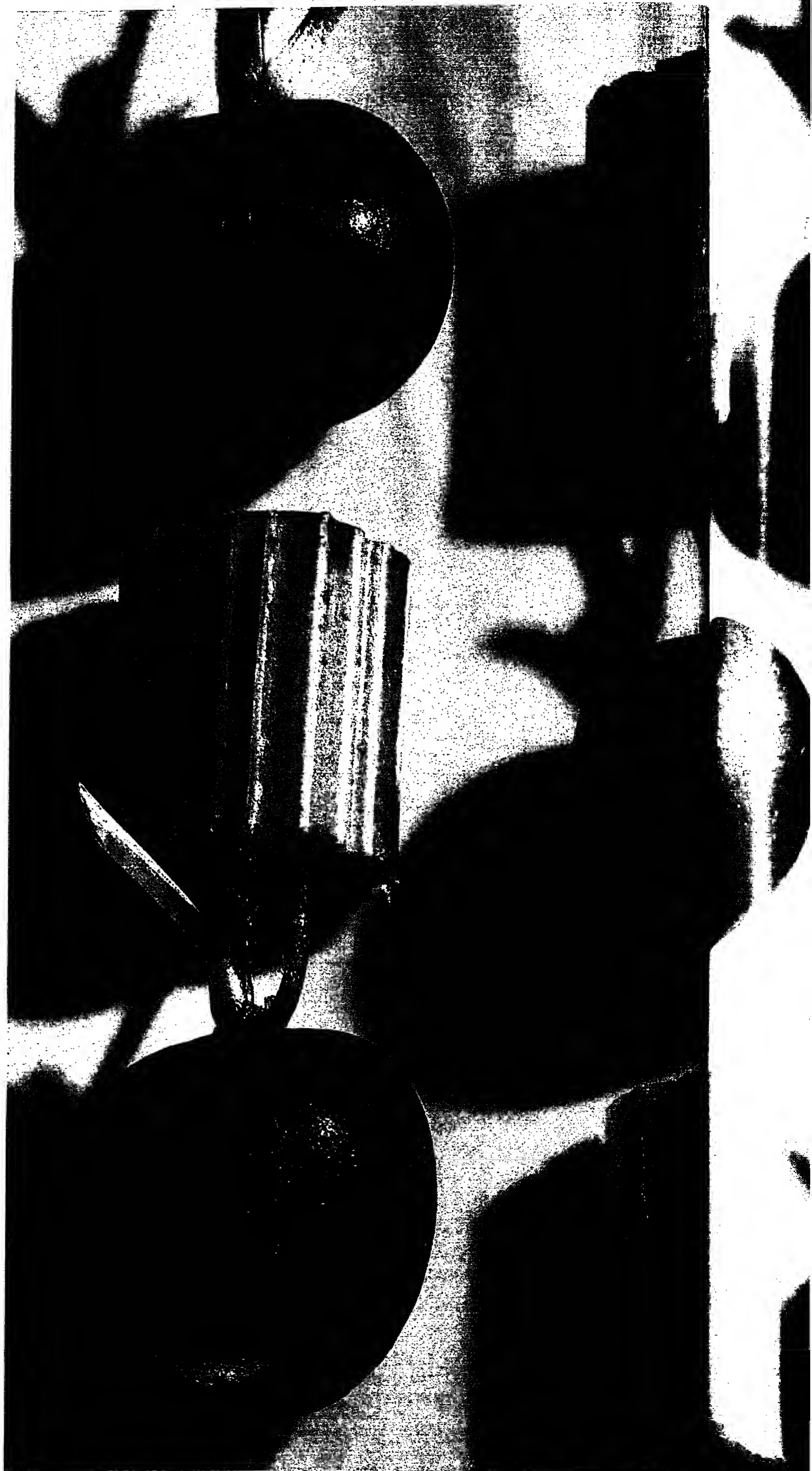
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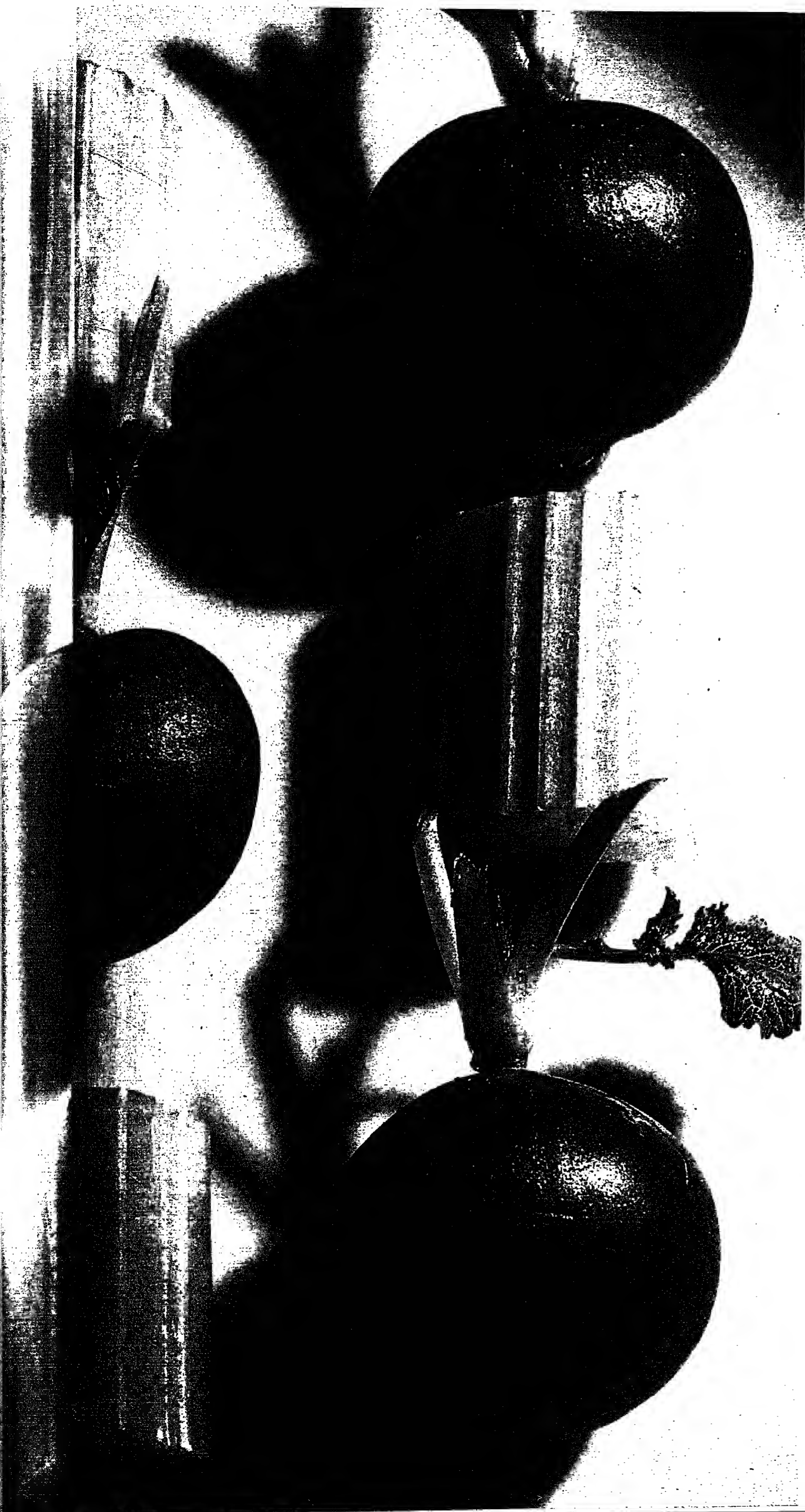
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Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like Australia, Canada, France, etc.

United Kingdom

Table of United Kingdom bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like Barclays, British Tel, etc.

United States

Table of United States bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like A & T Life, Amer Genl, etc.

Western Europe (Other)

Table of Western Europe (Other) bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like Austria, Belgium, etc.

Non-European

Table of Non-European bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like Air Canada, Amco, etc.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds, including columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and various fund types like AAL Corp, A&P Fund, etc.

DM Straights

Table of DM Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like Anro Bank, Austria, etc.

DM Zero Coupons

Table of DM Zero Coupons bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like A&B, AIG of Fin, etc.

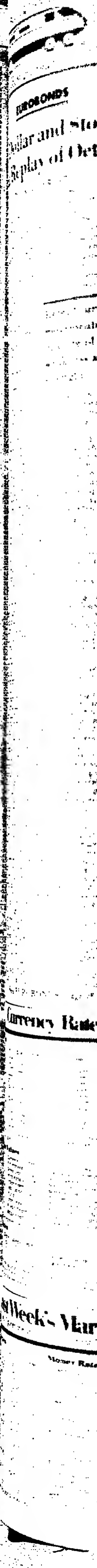
DM Straights

Table of DM Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con Mat Price, Yld, and various bond types like Anro Bank, Austria, etc.

DM Zero Coupons

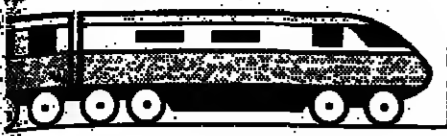
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FROM BULLET TRAINS



FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1988

EUROBONDS

Fall in Dollar and Stocks Not a Replay of October

By CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Storm flags were hoisted over financial markets last week. A sudden slippage in the yen-dollar exchange rate triggered a sell-off in the U.S. stock market, which sent stock prices in Europe and Japan down.

Recent currency movements are a mixture of dollar weakness and yen strength.

At first glance, the currency decline feeding into weaker yen, and then world stock prices had the sickening look of a replay, albeit less violent, of last October's market chaos. Friday's decline on Wall Street, which left the Dow Jones industrial average down 4.3 percent for the week, was echoed Sunday by a 305.99-point drop in Tokyo, leaving the Nikkei stock average down 2.5 percent for the week.

But there are significant differences between last week's October that make it impossible to compare the two. First, the yen-dollar exchange rate has been falling since October, and it has been doing so in a public market with West German officials over their conduct of monetary policy and withdrawal of its defense of the then prevailing rate of exchange rates. That's not the case today.

Also not to be overlooked, says Giles Keating of Credit Suisse First Boston, is the evidence that, unlike last October when the dollar fell against all currencies, last week's action in the foreign exchange market was a mixture of dollar weakness and yen strength. The yen rose against the dollar by just over 1.25 percent. Deutsche mark gained only 0.75 percent against the dollar, while the yen appreciated 0.5 percent against the mark. It is why the yen is appreciating? Analysts agree that this is tied to the end of the fiscal year on March 31. Japanese institutional investors are occupied closing their books and are looking to make new investments. As a result, outbound investments dry up and that means virtually no sales of yen for yen currency.

Meanwhile, money continues to flow into Japan. Whether it's large investors buying yen assets or Japanese exporters converting sales income to home currency, the foreign exchange market becomes a one-way street of yen buying.

IBM's Pro-U.S. Strategy High-Tech Giant Acts to Ward Off Japanese Threat

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — International Business Machines Corp. has offered to supply vital computer chip technology to its archival, Digital Equipment Corp., rather than see Digital become increasingly dependent on Japanese suppliers, according to a new book and sources in the industry.

The offer, reportedly made last year, attests to the seriousness of the concern with which IBM, the largest U.S. computer manufacturer, views the growing dependence of the American computer industry on Japanese semiconductor technology. IBM believes such dependence will weaken the entire American electronics industry and, ultimately, IBM, the sources said.

The report also attests to the huge, mostly behind-the-scenes role that IBM is playing in trying to prop up the American semiconductor industry in the global battle for the future of the electronics industry. IBM was a prime mover behind the formation of Sematech, a research consortium of the nation's leading semiconductor companies, whose purpose is to make the American semiconductor industry competitive again. The Japanese electronics companies have made great advances and now are world leaders in some areas of semiconductor technology.

GTE Satellite Launch A Lift for the Industry

By John Burgess Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Conveyed live on a big-screen television, the scene provoked wild applause from several-hundred employees of GTE Spacenet Corp. who had gathered over punch and finger food in a ballroom earlier this month.

From across the Atlantic Ocean in western Africa, a three-stage rocket was seen blasting off into the late-night darkness. Soon it had carried into space GTE's Spacenet-3, the first U.S. commercial satellite in two years to successfully achieve orbit.

Four days later, rocket engines fired again and the satellite soared without mishap to its permanent station, about 22,300 miles (36,100 kilometers) above the equator. Technicians at consoles in the company's sixth-floor control room in McLean, Virginia, are now running it through a complex series of checkouts, with plans to begin service relaying commercial communications sometime in late April.

GTE Spacenet's success was welcome news for the U.S. telecommunications industry. It has restored some of the optimism that prevailed in the era when satellites were popped into the sky several times a year.

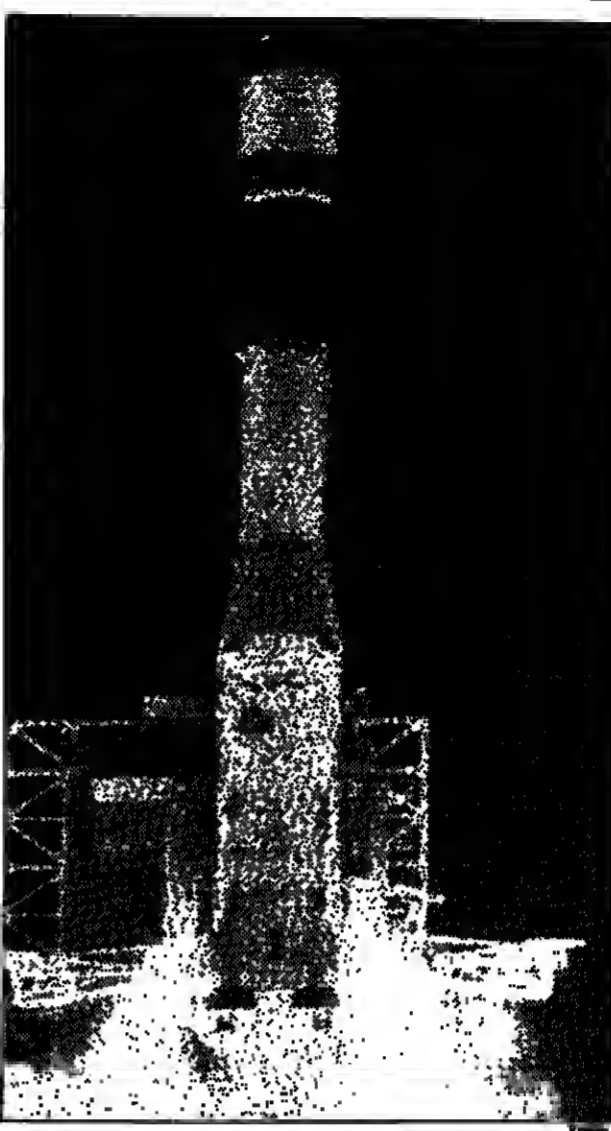
"We're very happy to see that launches have been resumed," said Sigrid Badinelli, spokeswoman for Intelsat, the Washington-based international communications consortium that operates 13 satellites. The old days ended in January 1986 with the loss of the space shuttle Challenger and the subsequent ban on commercial cargo in future shuttles. Although the current crop of satellites is still sufficient to handle most needs, the time may not be far away when it will be more difficult — and more expensive — for companies to exchange computerized data, for ships to communicate with their home ports, and for television networks to distribute their signals nationwide.

The immediate problem, other than pent-up demand for satellite capacity, is that satellites wear out and need to be replaced. Ten-year life spans are common in the solar-powered orbiters, and once a satellite runs out of the liquid fuel that powers trajectory corrections, it is useless. Typically, the last bit of juice is used to propel it to oblivion in deep space.

With government launches unavailable, satellite operators began scrambling to find privately provided transport into space. Three American companies — Martin Marietta Corp. of Bethesda and General Dynamics Corp. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis, Missouri — have stepped forward to offer expendable rockets, but they remain unproven in the commercial field. So, too, is China with the "Long March" launcher that it is promoting with foreign customers.

For now, the only commercial player with a track record is the European consortium Arianspace, which operates a launch center in French Guiana. It was an Ariane rocket that carried GTE's Spacenet-3 into orbit this month.

The McLean-based company, a subsidiary of GTE Corp. of Stamford, Connecticut, had relatively minor disruption in the re-ordering of the space program because it had already signed with Arianspace for the launch of most of its satellites. Only one GTE



The GTE communications satellite Spacenet-3 on its way to a successful orbit earlier this month aboard an Ariane rocket.

"bird" was slated to ride the shuttle, in December 1986, and it has now found a slot aboard an Ariane rocket scheduled for launch later this year. Still, in dollar terms, the shortage of launch vehicles has been a costly development. GTE Spacenet's president, C.J. Wayman, estimates his company lost about \$10 million by tying up money in a

See SATELLITE, Page 17

IMF Sees Growth Of 2.6%

Revises Upward Forecast for 7 Nations in '88

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The economies of the seven leading industrialized countries should grow by 2.6 percent this year and by 2.8 percent in 1989, according to economists at the International Monetary Fund.

The forecast for this year is slightly higher than an interim assessment made after October's worldwide collapse of stock markets.

It puts the projection back to what the IMF was forecasting in September. The forecast is contained in the IMF's latest world economic outlook.

Although it will not be published until the IMF's board of governors meets in mid-April, its broad outlines were disclosed by monetary officials in Washington.

After the stock market collapse, the fund's economists revised their forecast for growth in the seven major countries, the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada, to 2.5 percent.

But the world economy, although still relatively sluggish, has apparently withstood the shock of the stock collapse better than expected.

The outlook, which was discussed on Friday by the fund's executive directors, also forecasts that world trade will grow by 5.4 percent this year and by 4.5 percent in 1989, according to the monetary sources.

For U.S., Make-or-Break Week on Trade Disputes

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress and the Reagan administration will go into a crucial week of negotiations Tuesday that will determine the fate of trade legislation, at the same time that the United States will be trying to resolve two of the most politically troublesome trade disputes with Japan.

Senior administration officials and trade specialists on Capitol Hill believe there is a good chance of coming up with a trade bill that President Ronald Reagan will sign by the time Congress goes home for Easter recess on Friday, although differences among the House, Senate and administration are great.

But administration officials said Friday that the bill could be vetoed if Congress gets too "greedy." They said it contains "a pretty long list of things we are not thrilled about"

and a short list "of things we want."

The trade disputes involve Japanese barriers that prevent foreign companies from participating in its public works projects and the country's long-standing restriction on imports of beef and citrus prod-

ucts. Both have become highly symbolic issues and involve the protection of politically powerful supporters of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Japan's unwillingness to drop trade restrictions is inflaming anti-Japanese feelings in Congress, according to administration officials.

The Reagan administration has given Japan until the end of the month to resolve the construction dispute, and a four-year accord on

beef and citrus quotas also expires on March 31. A senior administration official said progress needed to be made by Monday on ending barriers to foreign participation in its about \$60 billion in planned public works projects to avoid a decision by the cabinet-level Economic Po-

licy Council that could lead to U.S. retaliation. Although the trade bill and the negotiations with Japan are separate, administration officials said Japan's unwillingness to drop the trade restrictions are inflaming anti-Japanese feelings in Congress on other issues.

On Capitol Hill, House-Senate conferees working with administration officials have made major strides in crafting a trade bill that Mr. Reagan will sign from separate bills passed by both houses. But some of the most controversial issues remain on the table for what is likely to be a long week of bargaining among senior administration officials, led by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, and House and Senate conferees.

Among the issues outstanding are the amendment sponsored by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Democrat of Missouri who is a candidate for the presidential nomination, that would force retaliation against countries that refused to cut trade surpluses gained through unfair tactics. The Senate conferees rejected the Gephardt amendment and offered an alternative that would also force retaliation against unfair tactics but that is less objectionable to the administration.

There is also general agreement that conferees from the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees will be able to work out their differences, even though they are considered great.

In one of the most contentious issues, involving sanctions against Toshiba Machine Co., the Senate, House and administration take different views. Schisms within the government's position further complicate their efforts.

On Tuesday, a Japanese court fined Toshiba \$15,000 for illegally selling strategically significant machinery to the Soviet Union and gave suspended jail terms to two Toshiba executives. The action angered Senator Jake Garn, a Republican of Utah, so much that he pulled back a possible compromise.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par 1, and various rates for major currencies like GBP, JPY, DM, SF, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par 1, and various rates for other currencies like Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, etc.

Non-OPEC Nations Seen Holding Key to Prices

NEW YORK — Non-OPEC oil producers, which the cartel says are pumping more than 500,000 extra barrels a day into world markets, might be persuaded to reduce output by about 5 percent if OPEC did likewise, U.S. analysts say.

The 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and non-OPEC producers must cut back production over a sustained period if world oil prices were to stabilize near OPEC's target price of \$18 a barrel. Seven non-OPEC producers are expected to announce steps soon to help boost oil prices, an Arab oil official said last week. They are Egypt, Oman, China, Mexico, Malaysia, Angola and Colombia.

OPEC, meanwhile, has called a price committee meeting in early April to examine weak world oil prices. Crude prices sensawayed by as much as a dollar a barrel last week, the U.S. benchmark grade, ending firmer at \$17.03 on Friday in anticipation of the OPEC price committee meeting, analysts said. They thought prices would probably remain volatile until the OPEC panel meets.

North Sea Brent, the most widely traded international crude, ended almost unchanged for the week at \$15.40 for April delivery. That was up \$1.45 since the beginning of March. OPEC countries are now producing at or under their self-imposed ceiling of 15.06 million barrels per day, excluding Iraq, according to the OPEC president, Rihaman Lukman of Nigeria.

Mehdi Varzi, an analyst with Kleinwort Grieverson in London, said another possible plan would be to produce 1.1 million barrels per day from the world oil market.

Mr. Varzi said that any production cuts on the cartel's part would be quickly made up by non-OPEC producers eager to increase sales. Mr. Lukman recently blamed non-OPEC producers for adding to the weakness of oil prices. He said non-OPEC producers now were pumping between 500,000 and 1 million extra barrels each day into a glutted market.

William Herrmann, chief economist of Chevron Corp., estimated aggregate production for the group of seven non-OPEC producers in 1988 would total about 7.65 million barrels per day. He said one plan rumored to be under consideration was a 5 percent cut in output by the seven, which would remove about 382,500 barrels per day from the market.

"Fundamentally, a 5 percent decrease in output by these seven non-OPEC nations is a step in the right direction," he said. "If the non-OPEC production cutbacks hold over time, then OPEC mem-

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Market, Mar 25, Mar 18, and various market data points.

Elof Hansson advertisement for an international trading house active in pulp, paper, machinery, chemicals, timber, building material & steel, textiles, foodstuffs, consumer goods. Includes address in Stockholm, Sweden and phone numbers.

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NASDAQ National Market
OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 25

Table A: NASDAQ National Market data including columns for Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, and Net Change. Includes stock symbols like AAW B, AD, etc.

Table B: NASDAQ National Market data continuing from Table A. Includes stock symbols like Borden, Barrick, etc.

Table C: NASDAQ National Market data continuing from Table B. Includes stock symbols like C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table D: NASDAQ National Market data continuing from Table C. Includes stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table E: NASDAQ National Market data continuing from Table D. Includes stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table F: NASDAQ National Market data continuing from Table E. Includes stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table G: NASDAQ National Market data continuing from Table F. Includes stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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Term Boos

(Continued on next page)

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Lawrence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Fixed-Coupon and Equity-Linked bonds from various countries like France, Sweden, Finland, etc.

Macy's High-Risk, High-Yield Financing Plan

By Carl Gewirtz
INTERNATIONAL CREDIT
Macy's convertible into stock of the merged Macy's-Federated chains at a premium of around 29 percent.

named Citicorp to arrange a \$150 million syndicated loan. The seven-year facility is divided into two elements. One, for \$50 million, is available for drawing for a period of 90 days and bears interest of 17% basis points over Libor.

World Bank Considers Conditional China Loan

By Daniel Southland
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — The World Bank is considering its first policy-linked loan to China, according to the bank's president, Barber B. Conable Jr.

On Wall St., Be Sure To Look Both Ways

By Lawrence J. DeMaria
NEW YORK — Probably the most time-honored investment axiom is this: When everybody starts pushing the same products, or starts predicting the same things, do just the opposite.

Stock Declines Said to Bar Hong Kong Rate Increase

HONG KONG — A Wall Street-led decline in major stock markets has stifled possible increases in interest rates in Hong Kong, according to analysts.

EUROBONDS: Decline Is Not a Replay of October

The issue created a minor scandal. The aggressively low pricing resulted from Deutsche Bank's snatching the mandate to underwrite the deal away from Swiss Bank Corp.

New York Stock Index Limit Seems to Dampen Volatility

By Anise C. Wallace
NEW YORK — For the fifth time since early February, stock prices have come close to setting off the automatic ban on computerized stock trading at the New York Stock Exchange.

UN Body Sees Slowdown in Asia-Pacific Growth This Year

BANGKOK — Economic growth in Asia is expected to slow this year after expanding strongly in 1987, according to a regional United Nations commission.

Short-Term Boost to Rates Is Seen

NEW YORK — The recent sharp drop in stock prices may provide a short-term boost to the fixed-income market, but most analysts believe that interest rates are nevertheless likely to remain muted in the narrow range they have occupied in the past several weeks.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

at about 8.80 percent early on Thursday, subsequently retreated after a two-day 88-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average. Late Friday, the issue was offered at a price to yield 8.681 percent, unchanged from March 18.

Indigo Take-off

Indigo is not a licensed broker. The mid-range computer business is in trouble, as many analysts were warning in mid-March, why is the automotive company which was first to adopt computer technology using 500 Time mini-computers at a cost of \$1 billion?

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, Libor Rates. Includes data for various bond yields and interest rates.

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Indigo Take-off Indigo is not a licensed broker. The mid-range computer business is in trouble, as many analysts were warning in mid-March, why is the automotive company which was first to adopt computer technology using 500 Time mini-computers at a cost of \$1 billion?

Property: Another Plus for Raiders

Undervalued Real Estate Lures Takeover Specialists

By Eric N. Berg
NEW YORK — Corporate raiders used to look at one thing in making an acquisition target: the value of a company's businesses...

Which companies will be next to be taken over because of real estate? Some analysts say the most likely group is banks.



Robert Campeau



Peter S. Kalkow

In deal after deal — from the takeover battles over Federated Department Stores Inc. and the Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. — the buyout of Shop & Shop Co. ...

That was true in the case of F.A.O. Schwarz. At its flagship store at 58th Street and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, the big toy company had a well-below-market lease that alone was worth \$16 million, real estate professionals say.

They include Donald Trump, who owns a key stake in Alexander's Inc., the big retailer, and Resorts International, the hotel and gambling concern; Robert Campeau, the controlling shareholder of Campeau, which bought Allied Stores in 1986 and Peter Kalkow, the New York City property developer who recently acquired The New York Post, which also owns valuable land.

ZONES: U.S. Duty-Free Areas Are Assailed for Swelling the Trade Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

according to Commerce Department analysis. But this still represents less than 5 percent of total U.S. imports, according to the Trade Commission study.
The management at Coastal Refining & Marketing, a unit of Coastal Corp. of Houston, says the program has vastly improved the balance sheet of its refining operation in Corpus Christi, Texas.

just want us to ban all foreign companies from trade zones," said one Commerce Department official who declined to be identified.
In November, Toyota Motor Corp. obtained subzone status for its new \$1.1 billion assembly plant in Georgetown, Kentucky, but only after a bitter fight during which it was charged that Japanese automakers gain an unfair advantage because they use a higher percentage of imported parts than American producers.

SATELLITE: GTE's Successful Launch Provides a Lift for the Industry

(Continued from first finance page)

grounded satellite for two years. It is stuck with an unusable, \$10 million rocket engine that was to have taken the satellite from the orbit where the shuttle would deposit it to a much higher "geostationary" perch.
In addition, Ariespace will charge about \$50 million for the shuttle itself, compared with the launch fare of less than \$20 million.

moderate only two. Across the industry, the migration to digital transmission, which is generally more efficient than the conventional analog, has gained momentum.
By good fortune, there was a good deal of telecommunications capacity in orbit by 1986 when U.S. launches stopped. That, combined with new development in exploiting capacity and added use of ground-based fiber optic cables, has meant that no significant shortage of circuits has emerged.

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SPORTS

Witt, Boitano Win Figure Skating Title

BUDAPEST — Katarina Witt of East Germany won her fourth world figure skating title Saturday, with Debi Thomas of the United States finishing third, while Brian Boitano of the United States won the men's title Friday. Elizabeth Manley of Canada was second as the women reported their Olympic order of finish at the world figure skating championships. But all the top women lacked spark as the long season seemed to take its toll. Witt won the long program, but did just three triple jumps and bailed out of two as well as a double axel. Her "Carmen" willed at the end instead of dying. After finishing first in the short program, Thomas, skating last (also to "Carmen"), had a chance to overtake Witt for the title in their final duel. But her hopes faded when she started off badly on her triple-triple combination. "1988 is not my year," Thomas said. "The farewell could have been better, but I am happy that it is over." She did the first triple but then only did a double, taking the wind out of her program as she tumbled on two other triple attempts and sprang on a triple Salchow late in the program. Manley could not duplicate her performance

at the Olympics, where she won the long program. She did not fall Saturday, but she barely held three jumps while landing off balance. Witt won the long program, which was enough to give her the title. Manley was second in the final program with Thomas third. Midori Ito of Japan, whose spectacular jumps dazzled the crowds in Calgary, finished third in the long program but was off-form, landing badly on jumps. She was sixth overall. "Normally, when you don't do your best, you can always say, 'Well, I'll do better next time,'" said Witt. "Now there is no next competition." But Witt ended her amateur career on a victorious note, winning her fourth world title. She also has won two Olympic gold medals and six European crowns. With 12 major international victories, she is second only to Sonja Henie of Norway, who racked up three Olympic golds, 10 world and 6 European titles. In winning the men's title, Boitano capped 10 years of competition against Brian Orser of Canada, who finished second Friday. Overall, Orser has won seven of their duels to Boitano's five. The American won the last two, the Olympic gold in Calgary and the latest world title. Kurt Browning of Canada stole the show Friday, however, becoming the first skater to successfully complete a quadruple jump in competition. Browning, who finished sixth overall, landed cleanly on one foot, although he had to do a turn on the ice to keep his balance. "There's no question I did it, none whatsoever," he said. "It was one foot and four turns."



Katarina Witt: International victory No. 12.

Runner-up Brian Orser, smiling at wins Brian Boitano during the medals ceremony. move Boitano bailed out on late in his program. But the American came in second in the program to win his second world title. He won in 1986; Orser triumphed in 1987.

SIDELINES

Three World Swimming Records Set in U.S.

ORLANDO, Florida (AP) — Janet Evans set her second world record in four days Saturday and became the first woman to swim the 1,500-meter freestyle in under 16 minutes at the U.S. indoor championships. Tom Jager and Poland's Artur Wojdat set world marks Friday night. Jager shaved .09 seconds off his own record in the 50-meter freestyle with an effort of 22.23, while Wojdat became the first Polish swimmer to claim a world record. Part of a group of Polish swimmers training in Mission Viejo, California, Wojdat won in 3:47.38, breaking by .42 seconds the mark held since 1983 by West German Michael Gross. Evans swam the 1,500 in 15:52.10 to break her own mark of 16:00.73, set last year. She had won the 800 freestyle in a world-record 8:17.12 earlier in the competition.

Bassa, on Decision, Keeps His WBA Crown

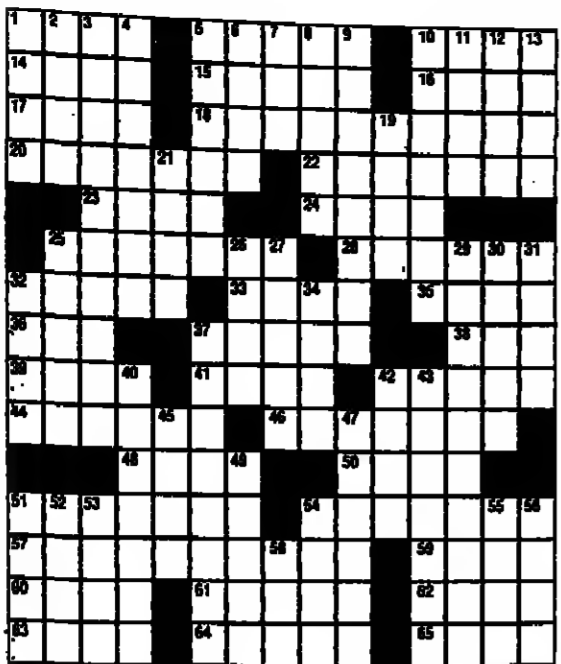
BELFAST (AP) — Fidel Bassa of Colombia survived a late rally by Dave McAuley of Northern Ireland to retain his World Boxing Association flyweight title on a unanimous 12-round decision here Saturday night. Bassa, who knocked McAuley out here 11 months ago, decked the challenger in the ninth. Well behind on points, McAuley stormed back in the next two rounds, shaking Bassa with powerful head shots, but could not sustain the attack in the 12th.

McCumber Leads Weather-Delayed U.S. Golf

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Florida (AP) — Mark McCumber, with a 5-under-par 67/204, held a two-shot lead Sunday after the third round of the storm-delayed Players Championship golf tournament. South African David Frost (68/206) was in second and Payne Stewart was next at 71/207. Thunderstorms Saturday forced an overnight suspension. More than half the field of 72 marked their positions and returned early Sunday morning to complete the third round; the final round was scheduled for later in the day.

Mauch Calls It Quits

PALM SPRINGS, California (AP) — Gene Mauch announced Saturday that he was retiring as manager of the California Angels and that Cookie Rojas would replace him. Mauch, 62, had left the team two weeks ago, saying he wanted a medical checkup; tests revealed that he had mild bronchitis, but otherwise was generally in good health. On Saturday, Mauch, who has managed for 26 years in the major leagues without a World Series champion, said: "You would think as long as I've been doing this, a tolerance would have developed. But I don't think I can handle losses as well as I should."



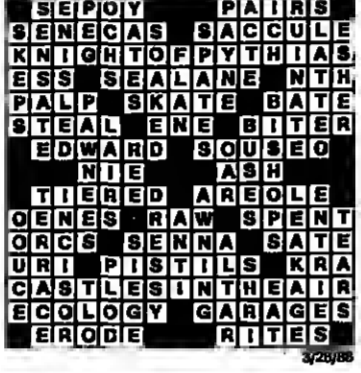
ACROSS

- 1 Napskins for babies
5 Huckster, sometimes
10 Formless mass
14 Soviet sea
15 Twit
16 French fantasy
17 Off one's rocker
18 Discussed
20 Desk accessory, once
22 Holmes activity
23 Shoe size
24 Actress
25 Gets cracking
26 Provides gratuitously
27 Stops
33 Cry of surprised dismay
35 Satanic
36 Flood refuge
37 Spartan serf
39 Notable time
39 Chariot way
41 Spirit
42 Basque's topper
44 Mazurkalike dance
45 Micks and feasts

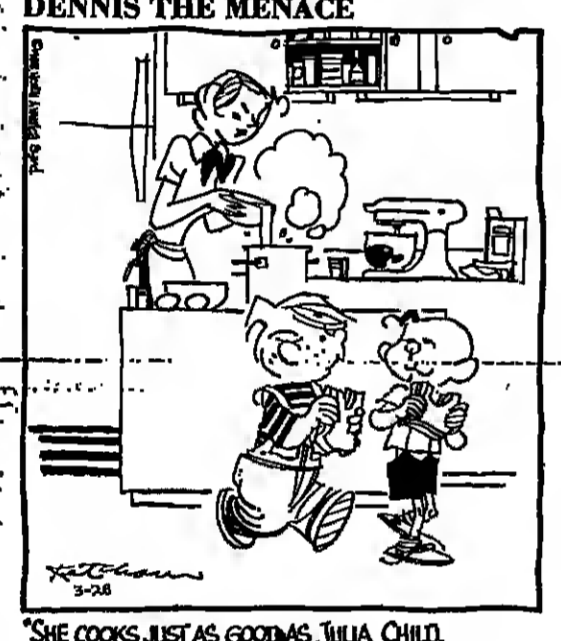
DOWN

- 1 Island off Java
2 Galf-bag item
3 Sassed
4 Least speedy
5 Clement
6 Traffic (np)
7 Bad: Prefix
8 Invited
9 Most indigent
10 Rich fabric
11 Jacob and Leah's third son
12 Chamber for child
13 Titanic's undoing
15 James or Michael of films
20 Tolkien creatures
25 Rearing Camp's creator
26 Musical
27 Word with plexus or system
29 Upset
30 Cables
31 Spring support
32 Long-running musical
34 Dixie-style bread
37 Set a course for
40 Squirrels and chipmunks
42 British spa
43 Regards highly
45 Walk through water
47 Green Bay gridded
48 Vined lattice-work shelter
51 Puncture
52 Whimper
53 God of love
54 Part of a Moliere work
55 Norwegian river
56 Recess
58 Humerus's locale

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.



'SHE COOKS JUST AS GOOD AS JULIA CHILD, BUT WITHOUT ALL THAT YAKKIN'.'

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Leo. Includes words like DOFOL, NEKIF, LIPPOT, CEDITE and a hint: 'HINTS ARE OFTEN DROPPED BUT SELDOM THIS.'

Print answer here: ○○○○○○
Friday's Jumbles: EPOCH GUARD BASKET CACTUS
Answer: What the compulsive golfer was — A 'CRACKPUTT'.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, and OCEANIA. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

PEANUTS



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

Stock prices moved lower last week on moderate volume, with most of the drop coming on Friday. The ANP-CBS general index finished the week at 241.9, compared with 250.6 the previous Friday and 250.2 Thursday. Turnover was 6.69 billion guilders against 6.868 billion the previous week. Kempen & Co. brokerage expects that the market will not show much activity during the pre-Easter week and will be dominated by the dollar.

Frankfurt

West German share prices had marked losses as the Commerzbank index closed at 1,379.9, down 77.6 from the previous Friday. Investors were disappointed at Siemens' growth forecasts made public Thursday at the annual stockholders' meeting. But the market was helped by the good reception given to the privatization of the government's 16 percent holding in Volkswagen and by the announcement of a record profit last year for the Bayer chemicals group. Volume on the eight West German stock exchanges was 18 billion Deutsche marks against 16.97 billion the previous week. In autos, BMW lost 41, Daimler-Benz 55.50 and VW 4.50 DM. In electricals, Siemens was off 37.60 and AEG 17.10. Schering dropped 27.50 to 436 DM. In the banking sector, Commerzbank was down 15.50 DM, Dresdner, 17.50, and Deutsche Bank, 39.90.

Hong Kong

Share prices on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange plunged, with the Hang Seng Index dropping more than 100 points. The leading market indicator closed Friday at 2,501.93 points, down 105.67 from the previous week, when it soared past 2,600, its highest level since the October stock market collapse. The broader based Hong Kong Index dropped 68.53 points to close at 1,639.86. Trading began to slow at the beginning of the week, after the Hang Seng index shed 4.8 points Monday and 8 points Tuesday. The index fell 32.89 points Wednesday and 15.51 Thursday, closing the week with a sharp 44.7-point dive. Dealers said Friday that the plunge was due partly to expectations of a local interest rate rise and partly to similar trends on Wall Street. Some brokers said they were confident the Hang Seng would stabilize at the 2,500 mark, while others said the index could lose another 50 points in the next several sessions.

London

Prices had their biggest plunge since early February on the London Stock Exchange, where trading volume fell back to recent low levels. The Financial Times industrial share index closed down 68.5 points at 1,408.3. Hopes of a positive response to the government's budget failed to materialize, and markets started the week off on a disappointing note. Starting firmness and the latest surge of the sterling over the 3.10 DM barrier intensified lack of confidence on the market, renewing fears over competitiveness of exports before the publication Friday of trade figures for February. The market reached a climax when, in line with New York and Tokyo markets, the Financial Times 30-share index shed more than 38 points on Thursday, its biggest daily fall since early February, while the FTSE 100-share index fell well below the 1,800 barrier. More than £9 billion was wiped off the value of shares. Analysts attributed the setback to fears of a shortage of cash in the market after announcement of a £162.7 million rights issue from Lucas Industry and to renewed pressure on the dollar, as well as to worries about the world economy in general. However, the market managed to shrug off fears of a "second blow" after last October's slump, reaching only mildly to announcement of a £720 million current account deficit for February.

Milan

Milan stock prices lost ground while daily volume was higher at around 350 billion lire a day.

Paris

Paris stocks did not react to the candidate for re-election of President Francois Mitterrand, which was assumed long ago, but stock prices were hit by lower Wall Street prices and fears of higher U.S. inflation and interest rates. Analysts said the Paris market was vulnerable because of low volume. The CAC stock price index finished the week at 292 against 299.2 the previous Friday. The March settlement period brought a 2.3 percent drop in prices over the four-week period, compared with the 18 percent jump during the February settlement period, fueling "takeover fever." By the end of the week, interest had subsided in Compagnie du Midi, which had been sought by some operators on the theory that a planned capital strengthening operation might not be approved by a special stockholders' meeting. Italy. In that case, Midi, which is coveted by Italy's Generali insurance company, might be attacked by raiders.

Singapore

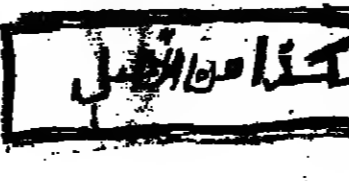
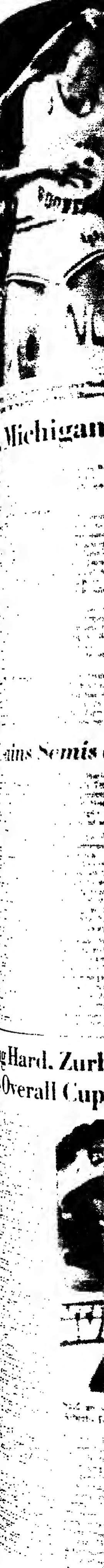
The Straits Times industrial index hit a post-collapse high at the start of the week as share prices gained ground despite bouts of profit taking on the Singapore stock market. The index soared to 969.45 on Monday, its highest since October's crash. It later drifted lower to close on a depressed note as overseas Wall Street's 43-point drop set off a wave of selling on Friday. The March settlement period brought a 2.3 percent drop in prices over the four-week period, compared with the 18 percent jump during the February settlement period, fueling "takeover fever." By the end of the week, interest had subsided in Compagnie du Midi, which had been sought by some operators on the theory that a planned capital strengthening operation might not be approved by a special stockholders' meeting. Italy. In that case, Midi, which is coveted by Italy's Generali insurance company, might be attacked by raiders.

Tokyo

Trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange ended on a sour note as prices fell sharply in worries about the dollar and cautious attitudes before the new financial year. The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average shot 674.54 yen on the week to close Saturday at 25,320.72 yen. The average gained 422.55 yen the previous week. The composite index of all common stock listed on the exchange's first section lost 649 points to 2,070.81, after a rise of 43.47 point the week before. Many institutional investors retreated to sidelines before the new financial year, which begins April 1. Saturday's half-day loss of 305.99 yen was the second largest this year, triggered by Wall Street's overnight plunge through the 2,000 point barrier as the dollar lost ground against the yen. Foreign exchange dealers said the dollar fell because it had not reached the psychologically important 130-yen support level when better than expected U.S. trade figures were announced for January. Dealers said they thought the dollar would not fall below 120 yen. Most analysts expected bearish feelings to dominate this week.

Zurich

Zurich stock prices finished about 3 percent down after what analysts called a disappointing Friday session. The Credit Suisse index finished the week at 445.7 against 463.3 the previous Friday, as the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator at 504.3 slipped 52.6. Analysts said they were surprised at the drop in view of publication of some good company results. They explained the fall by traditional investor caution before holiday periods. The fall of Swiss stocks affected all sectors. Examples are Union Bank of Switzerland down from 3,300 to 3,110, Nestle down from 275 to 262.5, Compagnie de Reassurance bearer, off 675, and Fischer, off 83 to 77 francs. Foreign stocks had similar drops, and IBM, down 9 to 151.5, Siemens 31 to 300, Philips, off 1.5 to 21. Bull was an exception, tacking on 3.5 to finish at 32.5.



SPORTS

Oklahoma Wears Down Villanova to Gain Final Four, 78-59

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Villanova's strategy, patience and discipline took the Wildcats a long way this college basketball season.

But Oklahoma's talent has taken the Sooners to the NCAA tournament's Final Four. The Sooners (34-3), proving that they don't need to score 100 points

to win, overcame a crafty, villain Villanova team, 78-59, here Saturday in the Southeast Regional final.

Oklahoma, up six points with 4:08 left, turned the game into a blowout, using defense, particularly a solid half-court defense that shut down Villanova, which finished the season 24-13.

Many of Villanova's first-half points came off Kenny Williams' penetration. Wilson made a 15-foot (4.5-meter) shot and Doug West had a three-pointer to help the Wildcats to a 7-2 lead.

Kansas Nips Kansas St., 71-58, in Midwest Final

The Associated Press PONTIAC, Michigan — Danny Manning scored 20 points and Scooter Barry added a career-high 15 as Kansas advanced to the NCAA tournament's Final Four for the second time in three years with a 71-58 victory Sunday over No. 20 Kansas State in the Midwest Regional championship game.

Kansas, 25-11 and the sixth seed in the region, is to meet fifth-ranked Duke (28-0), the champion of the East Regional, on Saturday in Kansas City, Missouri.

But the Sooners scored eight in a row to go ahead 10-7. And after Wilson made a 10-footer, Oklahoma went on a 7-1 spurt. Dave Sieger made a three-pointer and Steve King scored off an offensive rebound and then again in the lane for a 17-10 lead.

Duke Eliminates Temple

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Wherever they turned, a Duke player was waiting. Whenever they took a shot, Temple players found a hand waving in their faces. Temple, the No. 3 team in the country, saw its hopes of winning the national championship ended in the East Regional final on Saturday, as the Owls lost to Duke, 63-53.

one, but he could not quibble about how the Owls dismantled Richmond on Thursday night. It looked as if they were going to roll past Duke in the early going, too, leading by 17-7 with 10 minutes to play in the first half. Although the Owls were out shooting well, Duke was not coming close and appeared flustered.

cr this season, and Duke won 74-70 in overtime in Lawrence, Kansas. The Jayhawks were able to overcome Kansas State's 3-2 zone, which made it difficult for them to get the ball to Manning.

Then the well went dry for the Sooners. A basket by Gary Massey, Villanova's sixth man, got the Wildcats started on an 11-0 run. The Sooners briefly regained the lead, 28-25, on a jumper by Harvey Grant with 7:56 to go.

It was only the second defeat of the season for Temple, which entered the game with a 32-1 record. Its only previous loss was by a point, to Nevada-Las Vegas, in February. The 28-6 Blue Devils won the

Kansas' last trip to the Final Four was in 1986, when the Jayhawks lost to Duke 71-61 in the semifinals. The teams met earlier this season, and Duke won 74-70 in overtime in Lawrence, Kansas.

But the Sooners scored eight in a row to go ahead 10-7. And after Wilson made a 10-footer, Oklahoma went on a 7-1 spurt. Dave Sieger made a three-pointer and Steve King scored off an offensive rebound and then again in the lane for a 17-10 lead.

It was expected to be a low-scoring defensive game, and the first half followed that script. Neither team shot well, and the turnover count was unusually high for both (Duke, for example, was guilty of six traveling violations). And although Macon had eight points, he also shot 4-for-15, including five air balls.

Iowa, Michigan, Purdue Lose as Big Ten Bows Out

NEW YORK — It was a fatal Friday night for the Big Ten conference, as all three of its remaining teams — Iowa, Michigan and Purdue — bowed out of the NCAA basketball tournament in regional semifinal play.

WEST (in Seattle) Arizona 99, Iowa 79: Sean Elliott scored 25 points and Arizona opened the second half with a 24-9 run; Anthony Cook added 16 points for the Wildcats while his teammates

Purdue got to within 69-67 with 1:29 left on Everett Stephens' fourth three-pointer of the game. But Kansas State then made four of six free throws and Purdue could only muster another three-pointer by Stephens while committing two critical turnovers.

Duke won its first two games of the tournament in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, but far from the Duke campus in Durham, Coach Mike Krzyzewski thought that was an advantage and disadvantage.

NCAA Regional Semifinals

have. Their inside game really hurt us. We just couldn't get over the hump in the second half." "We're extremely pleased to be in the finals," said Dean Smith, the North Carolina coach. "We'll be a hard team to beat, but who knows what will happen?"

Kansas State 73, Purdue 70: Kansas State survived a shaky start and went on to register an upset that eliminated the first regional top seed this year.

Michigan 77, Vanderbilt 64: Danny Manning was virtually the whole show for Kansas, opening the game with a three-point shot and scoring 25 of his 38 points in the first half. Kevin Fritchard (11 points) was the only other Jayhawk in double figures. Vanderbilt was paced by Barry Booker with 22 points and Will Perdue with 16.

It was like a home court," he said. "But the downside is that staying home and being in our normal routine did not give us the feeling we were in the NCAA tournament. We were a little nervous against Rhode Island."

North Carolina 78, Michigan 69: The Tar Heels used strong inside play by Scott Williams and J.R. Reid to down Michigan. Williams scored 19 points and Reid had 18. Rumeal Robinson, a sophomore guard, scored 29 for the Volunteers, 10 more than his previous high. But Gary Grant, Michigan's all-American guard, sat out 10 minutes because of

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Temple, by contrast, had been improving with each game. Coach John Chaney thought the victory against Georgetown the previous weekend was the most impressive

B.C. Gains Semis of NIT

MURFREESBORO, Tennessee — Debra Barros scored 24 points and Steve Bentoo added 17 Saturday night to lead Boston College to a 78-69 victory over Middle Tennessee to gain the semifinals of college basketball's National Invitation Tournament.

Randy Harvey scored 34 points for Middle Tennessee, which shot only 40 percent from the field and 38 percent from the foul line. Boston College's respective percentages were 44 and 66.

Ohio State, the only Big Ten team left in postseason play, advanced to the semifinals Friday night with a 68-56 victory over New Mexico. The Buckeyes are only the second visiting team to win this year at "The Pit" in Albuquerque. OSU won by giving 22-of-26 from the foul line, including two free throws by Curtis Johnson with 30 seconds left that put the game away.

Colorado State earned its trip to New York with a 64-49 victory over Arkansas State. Pat Durham scored 26 points as CSU won for the eighth time in nine games. Connecticut, the last-place finisher in the Big East, advanced with a 72-61 decision over Virginia Commonwealth. UConn took the lead for good at 53-51 on two foul shots by Steve Pikiell.

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